

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. XXVIII.

New York and Chicago, March 7, 1903.

No. 10

TRIBAL CATTLE TAX.

The Indian Agent in the Indian Territory has served notice on Chickasaws and Choctaws that he will collect the tribal cattle tax.

APPEAL FROM GROSSCUP'S DECISION.

It is stated that the packers will appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the recent injunction decision of Judge Grosscup, at Chicago.

MAY BE A PACKINGHOUSE.

The Kansas City stock yards have bought about 22 lots there, and it is hinted that the ground is purchased for a probable packinghouse. It was the only unimproved lot near the stock yards.

AMERICAN OWNERSHIP OF GERMAN FACTORIES.

It is asserted in Berlin that the British agents of American packing interests are securing options on German and Holland oleomargarine factories with the view of organizing them into a community-of-interest working entity.

THE DISEASE NOT IN MEXICO.

Dr. Shaw, sent to look into the reported appearance of foot and mouth disease in that republic, has reported that he could find no such disease there. The original report was sent to England, and was filtered into this country through official sources.

REASON FOR CATTLE EXCLUSION.

Canadian cattle entered Great Britain free until 1892. Pleuro-pneumonia then developed in the Dominion herds. The importation of Canadian cattle was then prohibited, and this prohibition has not, as yet been removed. In the meantime Canada chafes under the embargo.

NEW GENERAL MANAGER.

General Manager W. D. Miles, of the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City, has resigned. He has been temporarily succeeded by.

Mr. Miles has large interests in Kansas City and elsewhere, which claim his immediate attention.

A NEW ARMOUR PLANT.

Armour & Company will soon begin the construction of their \$1,000,000 plant at Sioux City to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new plant will employ 2,000 men, kill 4,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle and 1,000 sheep daily. The company is waiting for the frost to get out of the ground.

ARMOUR'S BIG ST. LOUIS PLANT.

Armour & Co.'s new big East St. Louis packing plant is nearly ready to begin killing. The plant is a very large and a complete modern equipment which will have a substantial influence on the market at that point. It is one of the company's most important development moves.

PACKERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

Annie B. Wood and the other heirs of Silas Armstrong, the Indian, have won their suit in a claim for lands in the Missouri River bottoms at Kansas City, valued at \$1,000,000. Some of the lands are occupied by the Armour Packing Company, Fowler Packing Company and several railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA CATTLE DON'T PAY.

The cattle raisers of Pennsylvania's noted stock county, Lancaster, say that there is little profit in cattle at the present prices for livestock. The fat cattle are going to the Western markets and finishers now find that they paid too high for feeders. The beef agitation for lower prices reacted with bad effect.

BRITAIN'S WAR TIME FOOD.

The British food supply in times of war does not bother Premier Balfour or his cabinet. They take the view that with plenty of good gunboats and plenty of good money the Kingdom can get all the food it needs in time of war. The question of price is another matter. But, then, Britain has to take her dose of "corners," with others, in time of peace as well as in times of war. This he said, on Thursday, in reply to the presentation of an influential deputation. He laid especial stress on the friendliness of neutral powers. As he said "neutral powers" he looked toward the Atlantic.

A FAITHFUL MAN GONE.

The many friends of J. Sidney Wilkins, who has represented the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company in their "Ammonia Department" for a number of years, will learn with regret that he died at his home in Helena, Ark., on February 25, after a short illness. J. Sidney Wilkins was an able and faithful representative, and was most popular with the trade, all of whom will undoubtedly be very sorry to hear this sad news.

WOOL QUARANTINE CONTINUES.

To insure perfect safety against any chance for the spread of foot and mouth disease the wool and pelt quarantine in regard to New England continues. Secretary Wilson says that foreign wool and wool grown in States outside of the zone of the foot and mouth disease infection which now may be in New England warehouses will not be subject to the quarantine, providing that it has not come in contact with wool which the agricultural department officials regard as likely to be infected.

BIG BEEF BUILDING TESTS BEGIN.

The first Odebolt beef feeding tests have started at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, under the supervision of Prof. W. J. Kennedy. The second experiment begins on March 15. A herd of 400 cattle will be used. These beeves will be fed on corn, flaxseed, cottonseed, dried blood, glucose. This experiment is called the "acclimation test." The stock feed concerns have stood aloof this time, evidently piqued at some remarks and data on the final tests in Bulletin No. 66 of the Ames Institution given out last summer.

LIVESTOCK AT OMAHA.

Following were the comparative receipts and shipments of livestock at Omaha for the month ending February 28:

Year.	RECEIPTS.			Sheep.
	Cattle.	Hogs.		
1903.....	75,591	204,040		112,352
1902.....	61,408	243,941		71,572
	SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.		
1903.....	16,458	1,295		20,869
1902.....	11,871	4,996		15,065
Consumed in South Omaha:				
1903.....	56,207	202,422		87,518
1902.....	47,923	238,222		54,600

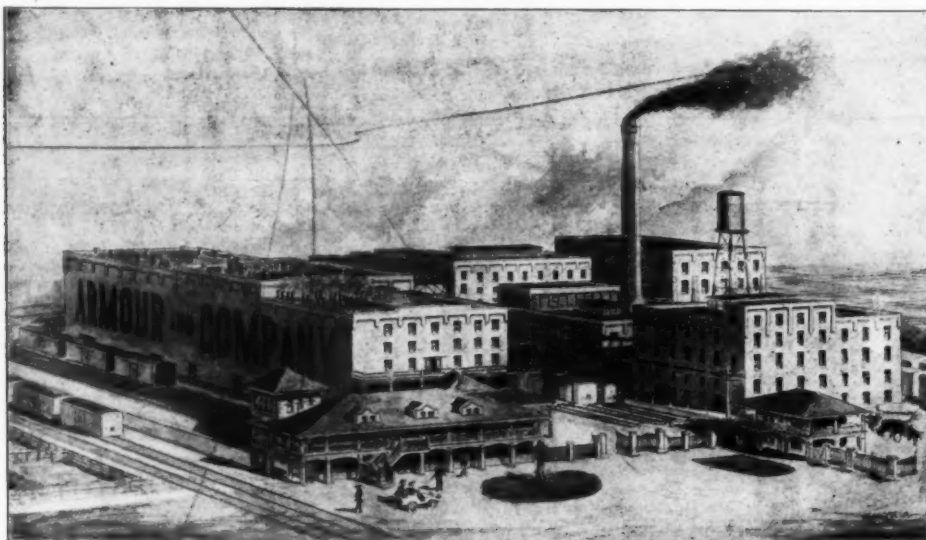
OPENING OF TWO GREAT PLANTS

The new plants of Armour & Company and Swift & Company at Fort Worth, Tex., were formally opened last Thursday. There was nothing in the nature of a formal program. The doors of the great packing houses were simply thrown open for the interested inspection of visitors. The official opening was thus fixed because the Texas Livestock Association's

He Modeled the Plans.

Superintendent S. S. Conway represented Armour & Company at the opening of the plant, and if he felt immensely proud of the buildings and of their equipment he was fully justified in his feelings, for many of the improvements in it over previously existing packing houses are due to his thorough knowledge

tracks. This is one of Mr. Conway's ideas. The temperature of this transportation enclosure will be kept as nearly as possible to that of the boxes and cars, so that "sweating," due to running carcasses from the boxes to the cars in the open air, will be reduced to the lowest possible minimum if it is not entirely eliminated.



ARMOUR & COMPANY'S FORT WORTH PLANT.

convention and the fat stock show were going on at the same time. There were thousands of strangers in the city, the nature of whose business made them particularly intelligent spectators, and they inspected the establishment which meant so much for them and their stock raising business.

of packing house construction and operating necessities. Everything about the plant is designed with an eye to practical utility, and the clear-headed judgment of Superintendent Conway is seen all through the architect's plan. A particularly noticeable feature about this plant is the complete enclosure of the car

A Good Swift Man.

W. M. Shirley, of the Publicity Department, represented Swift & Company at their big plant, and he was ably assisted by J. B. Googins, the manager of the plant, and C. L. Walters, its superintendent. The Swift structures are models of their kind, and, like its neigh-



SWIFT & COMPANY'S FORT WORTH PLANT.

of duty under Par. 664, tariff act of 1897, as skins. The evidence shows that 42 per cent of the articles in question consisted of skins. The protest was sustained.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.—The merchandise consisted of "Lifebuoy Soap," and was classified under the provision in Par. 72, tariff act of 1897, for "so called medicinal or medicated soaps." It was claimed to be dutiable under the provision in the same paragraph for "all other soaps not specially provided for," also to be free of duty as soap stock under Par. 568. The protest was overruled.

Giant Factory Twins.

These are twin plants, for they are hard by each other, and each costs \$2,000,000, because they are constructed for the same purpose in the same field; they are neighbors, and they will pull together in making Fort Worth the greatest livestock market south of Kansas City and jointly set in motion the factors and forces which will not only revolutionize the live and dead meat industry of the South by developing the dominant energy and possibilities there.

The Armour Equipment.

An idea of the immense capacity of the plants which were officially opened on Thursday may be seen from the following facts:

This Armour plant at Fort Worth will have in all sixteen buildings, as follows:

Hog-killing building, 64 by 114 feet, five stories in height, with basement.

Cattle-killing building, 96 by 82 feet, five stories and basement.

Oleomargarine building, 64 by 82 feet, three stories in height, with basement.

Cooperage shops, 64 by 114 feet, four stories.

Soap factory, 64 by 114 feet, four stories and basement.

Lard refinery, 144 by 114 feet, four stories and basement.

Beef coolers, 118 by 114 feet, five stories and basement.

Freezer, 64 by 116 feet, five stories and basement.

Hog coolers, 140 by 116 feet, six stories and basement.



FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE.

Hamhouse, 98 by 116 feet, six stories and basement.

Office buildings, 75 by 100 feet, two stories in height.

Air sheds, 25 by 75 feet, one story.

Car shops and sheds, 40 by 300 feet, one story.

Blacksmith shop and workshop, 30 by 50 feet, one story.

Paint shops, 40 by 160 feet, one story.

The Armour plant has a present killing capacity of 1,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs and 1,500 sheep daily.

Swift's Village of Industry.

The Swift plant is a "sister ship" of the Armour plant in size, cost and capacity. The plants, however, differ in structural arrangement and adaptability to the special products and methods of business of America's two greatest packing concerns that have settled down and nestled close to each other at Fort Worth for friendly competition in the upbuilding of the Texas livestock and dead meat industry. Ground was broken about a year ago on the plant. The immense plant of Swift & Company cost \$2,000,000. In the construction of this concern's village of industries there were used 700 cars of brick, 600 cars of lumber, 45 cars of cement, 25 cars of structural iron, 40 cars of machinery and 12 cars of miscellaneous supplies. In the construction of the plant 850 men were employed. The plant system will have nine miles of iron piping and two miles of main and branch sewers. The factory will kill about 100 carloads of

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pany will use in a year at the Fort Worth plant. It will take 36 cars of coal, 12 cars of fuel oil and 3 cars of cooperage weekly to operate the plant.

What They Mean for Texas.

The importance of these two enterprises to Fort Worth may be judged from the fact that in the plants, general offices, shipping and in the field they will employ nearly 5,000 men, who will be paid not less than \$5,000,000 annually in wages. Most of this must be spent in the city where the plants are located. The plants will jointly buy about \$45,000,000 worth of cattle, \$5,000,000 worth of sheep and about \$20,000,000 worth of hogs, or fully \$70,000,000 of money annually for livestock at that point. The value of the products sent out will exceed \$100,000,000 annually. Project this and its full meaning may be imagined. Fort Worth was founded in 1849. Before the city is sixty years old it will be a Southern metropolis.

CATTLE IN KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Senator White's bill which would stop State inspection of cattle in Kansas is as follows:

"Any cattle hereafter brought, driven or transported into the State of Kansas from any point south of the south line of Kansas, which cattle, at the point from which they are brought, driven or transported, that may have been inspected and examined by an inspector or an assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock,' and for other purposes, and the regulations thereunder heretofore and hereafter adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and which cattle are accompanied by certificate signed by such inspector or assistant inspector, showing that such cattle have been inspected, and that they are free from splenic or Texas fever infection, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or any other contagious, infectious or communicable disease, shall be permitted to be brought, driven or transported into and through the State of Kansas without any other or further inspection by the State Livestock Sanitary Commission or any inspector acting under the authority of such commission."

hogs, 80 carloads of sheep and 160 carloads of cattle and calves, or about 330 carloads of livestock per week. That means about 6,000 head per day. Swift & Company gave the first order for supplies. It consisted of a contract for 20,000,000 pounds of No. 1 steam evaporated salt. This is the amount which the com-

TELEPHONE 6903—34th STREET

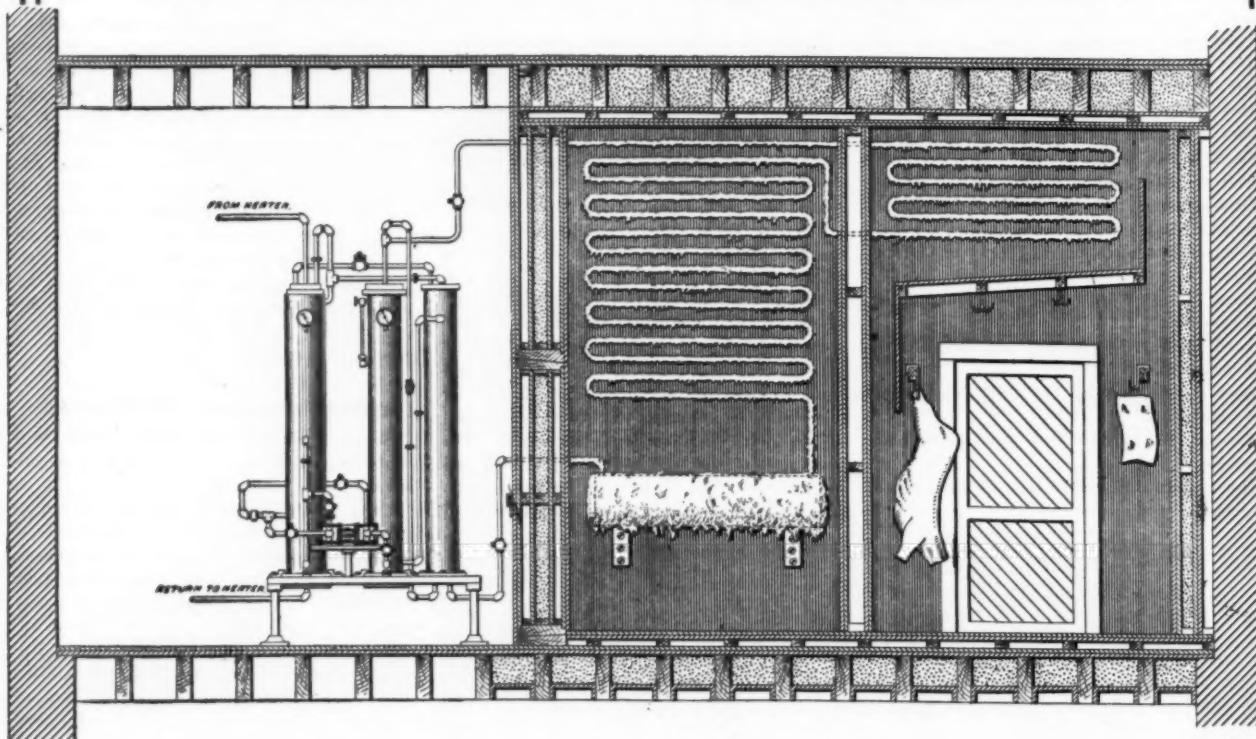
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The Automatic regulation of the temperature.
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 A circulating pump operated entirely by the weak liquor.
 A circulating pump having no valves or stuffing boxes.
 Cost of operating half that of ice.
 Floor space required for 500 lb. machine only 4 square feet.
 Capacity from 50 lb. per day up.

Prices and other information on application.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The packing plant owned by T. J. Hemp-hill, at Eden, Fla., has been burned.

The Beachnut Packing Company's smoke factory at Canajoharie, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$60,000.

The hog killing house of Swift & Company, South St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire, the loss being valued at \$7,500.

The smokehouse of the Swift Packing Company, located in East St. Louis, Mo., has suffered damage by fire to the amount of \$5,000.

The D. H. Cornell Packing Company, Fall River, Mass., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by D. H. Cornell, H. L. Y. Gib-bong, L. B. Cornell and others.

The Pine Ridge Cattle Company, of Colorado Springs, Colo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Directors: D. W. Nichols, N. F. McNair, J. R. Robinson, and others.

The Marlow J. Sullivan Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture leather goods. Capital, \$11,000. Directors: E. M. Sullivan, M. J. Sullivan and I. H. Harris, of Brooklyn.

Articles of association have been filed by the Michigan Beef Company, of Grand Rapids, with a capitalization of \$1,500. The board of managers are: F. J. Dettenthaler, Charles Berkley, Jr., Charles Berkley, Sr., and J. Kremer.

CAN DATING BILL.

The following bill is now before the legislature of the State of New York, having been recently introduced by Assemblyman Price: Bill No. 164 entitled.

AN ACT

To amend the domestic commerce law relating to the labeling of canned and preserved food.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty of chapter three hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act relating to domestic commerce, constituting chapter thirty-four of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 30. Canned and preserved food.—No packer or dealer in hermetically sealed, canned or preserved fruits, vegetables or other articles of food within this State, excepting canned or condensed milk or cream, shall sell or offer the same for sale for consumption within this State, unless the cans or jars containing the same shall have plainly printed a label thereupon, with a mark or term clearly indicating the grade or quality of the articles contained therein, the name, address and place of business of the person or corporation canning or packing them, or the name of the wholesale dealer in the State selling or offering the same for sale, and the name of the State, county and city, town or village where packed, preceded by the words "packed at." The person or corporation canning or packing such preserved fruits, vegetables or other articles of food, excepting canned or condensed milk or cream

shall have plainly printed upon a label upon the can or jar containing the same stating the day of the month and the year when such fruit, vegetables or other articles of food were packed or canned. No person or corporation shall sell either at wholesale or retail within this State any such canned or preserved food unless such a label is placed on the jars containing the same. If containing soaked goods or goods put up from products dried or cured before canning, there shall also be printed upon the face of such label in good legible type, one-half of an inch in height and three-eighths of an inch in width, the word "Soaked." Goods imported from foreign countries of foreign manufactures shall not be subject to the provisions of this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the city, village or town where the violation occurs, the sum of fifty dollars if a retail dealer, and the sum of five hundred dollars if a wholesale dealer or packer.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Of all the "fool" bills regularly introduced each year at Albany, the above is very near the limit. We are glad to note that the "committee on legislation" of the local grocers' association, as well as in other sections of the State, are taking prompt action in condemning the passage of this bill. We trust the bill will be "swatted" so hard that it will be many years before it is ever heard of again.

In the State of Pennsylvania a similar bill has been introduced into the legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange resolutions were passed condemning the bill. The resolutions state:

"The passage and approval of such a law would work to the disadvantage of every consumer in the State by depriving him of many products produced in other States, and also increasing the cost of his living, besides working much injustice to the thousands of retail and wholesale grocers of the State, and cause great loss to them because of the prejudice created in the mind of the consumer, causing him to think that if the goods are not packed the year of purchase they would be of inferior quality and, therefore, would be unsalable, except at great sacrifice."

ADDITIONAL JANUARY EXPORTS.

Cottonseed.—January, 1902, 3,553,840 gals., value, \$1,407,339; 1903, 4,252,774 gals., value, \$1,679,262. For 7 months, 1902, 21,777,394 gals., value, \$8,212,827; 1903, 24,333,100 gals., value, \$9,644,122.

Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.—January, 1902, 183,231,565 lbs., value, \$2,293,100; 1903, 184,074,190 lbs., value, \$2,215,646. For 7 months, 1902, 964,730,985 lbs., value, \$11,574,197; 1903, 1,041,554,400 lbs., value, \$12,361,773.

Oleo Oil.—January, 1902, 10,367,719 lbs., value, \$968,024; 1903, 8,956,587 lbs., value, \$851,387. For 7 months, 1902, 91,288,895 lbs., value, \$7,818,937; 1903, 59,405,968 lbs., value, \$5,890,750.

Oleomargarine.—January, 1902, 956,907 lbs., value, \$102,190; 1903, 331,547 lbs., value,

A COLD WATER PAINT



Water is cheap, so is Lythite. The latter is a dry powder. Just mix it with cold water and you have a good, durable paint, for inside or outside work. A perfect sanitary coating that resists fire and the weather. Send for color card and descriptive pamphlet.

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\$34,284. For 7 months, 1902, 3,102,078 lbs., value, \$322,007; 1903, 3,073,786 lbs., value, \$334,002.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships quoted at \$550, at which there were sales.

It is understood that the Exchange is steadily getting a few memberships and has bought up to date for cancellation, about 227 of the deceased members tickets, upon which gratuities had been paid.

Visitors—F. Peagram, Liverpool; P. Verbert, J. Lanning, Rotterdam; S. L. Underwood, F. B. Rice, Chicago; Henry Runk, W. E. Stevenson, Indianapolis; A. J. Brice, Montreal; William Paul, W. A. Wilson, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Three thousand spindle cotton mill, in center of cotton fields, in one of the best towns in Arkansas; one-half can be had for guarantee of continuous operation for 10 years by an experienced cotton mill man; other half can be bought cheap; present capital stock \$30,000; a money maker for the right party; for further particulars address C. B. Cotton, Mgr., of Ark., Valley Cotton Oil Co., Dardenelle, Ark.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An active and responsible business man, with the highest references, recently established an agency and commission house in Vienna, Austria. American exporters and manufacturers who desire to extend their trade to Austria, Hungary and the European Orient will find it in their best interest to address J. F., 18, care of The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

We can prove to your entire satisfaction that

"LITH BOARDS"

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are a better and cheaper medium of insulation than Cork, Hair Felt, Pumice or any other material on earth. Made from **Rock Fibre Wool**, formed into sections 4 ft. by 18 in. and any thickness desired, these boards are almost as rigid as though made from wood. Let us send you tests made by expert engineers, among whom is the STARR ENGINEERING CO.

We can also prove that

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furnish 30 per cent. better insulation than Hair Felt, besides being entirely antiseptic and odorless.

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Only a few years ago a Billion-Dollar-Congress was a war-cry for political campaigns. Since the "Era of Expansion and World's Power" has set in, every single session of a Congress approached more and more the billion dollar mark; the fifty-sixth Congress with an average of seven hundred twenty millions, the fifty-seventh of nearly seven hundred and eighty millions. Army, navy and pensions alone, since 1899, receive a good deal more than the total appropriation before that special year. The taxpayer is patriotic and patient. Aside from a third increase in expenditures the fifty-seventh Congress accomplished very little. A Department of Commerce and Labor was created but the future alone will tell whether it will work for partisan purposes or for the good of the nation. Acts to regulate trusts and combinations were placed on the statute book, but even the creators of these abortive trust-busters have only a knowing smile for the efficiency of the attempt. An act to regulate immigration was passed after many years' struggle, but all that can be said about it is that the good is not new and the new is not good.

This is about all the Fifty-seventh Congress accomplished in the two years of its existence, unless we regard a revision of the bankruptcy act and the law about automatic couplers on railway trains are worth mentioning. The balance sheets of the last Congress show very little to offset one hundred and fifty-four millions increase in expenditures. However, it could have been still more.

COMMERCIAL LOYALTY

Canada has some reason for complaint against the mother country for letting in South American cattle and not those of the Dominion. The former are as dangerous as the latter, and more so. If Canadian infected meats are good enough for Britons those meats would not be any more dangerous because the same cattle are shipped to London or Glasgow and killed there instead of in Canada. The same inspection which passes the meats at the Canadian end would surely suffice to pass the cattle. Canada has been the most patiently loyal of all of the British colonial possessions. That loyalty has been given even to Canada's disadvantage and at a time when a closer alliance with the United States would have generated greater commercial development in Canada. Beyond those of blood and kindred institutions there are less reasons for our neighbor's affinity to the mother country than for us. Indeed our parent blood is the same, and a study of Can-

adian social and public life might show that this country and that are nearer than is the United Kingdom in these respects. Canada's industrial future must be built up by American and not by European capital and energy. Proximity and similar conditions make this so. But Canada's commercial loyalty to Britain is self-sacrificing, and deserves better treatment at the hands of the parent country.

OUR SUPERB ARMY RATION

It is pertinent to again refer to the army ration. Gen. Weston has truly said that our soldiers are the best fed of all soldiers in the field. He institutes a comparison between the Commissariat of Uncle Sam and that of the other people who had men at the front in the late unpleasantness in China. Yet this is practically the same army ration that has been served for years. The exigencies of latitude and climate have made certain changes which experience taught were necessary. Cuba was our first tropical scrap. The feeding lessons learned there have been used in the Orient. The Commissary General is an expert food chemist besides being a brilliant cavalry officer and soldier, so he knows a good ration.

HOGS RUN SHORT AND LIGHT

Well informed provision men and packers are expecting 8c. hogs before the top is hit in the hog market. The symptoms are heading that way. There is a noticeable tendency of hogs to run to lighter weights. Some give as a reason for this that feeders have been trying to fatten with soft corn and that this year's experience has been as disappointing with swine as it has been with cattle. The soft corn would not finish stock well. It fell fully 30 per cent. behind hard corn as a finishing feed. The best results have been had with old corn. The relative differences in the three kinds of corn feed have evidently been in their comparative percentages of moisture. The lighter hogs are due more to rushing ungrown hogs to market than to a failure in the fattening weights of older ones. The hog run since November has been shortened by nearly 2,000,000 head.

The Government's latest statistics show both a hog and a cattle shortage.

The National Provisioner does not think that the net decrease in hogs and cattle since 1900 has exceeded half of the number just given out by the Department of Agriculture. Even on the basis of this 50 per cent. estimate the situation is serious. A confirmation of the above is in the figures of the hog slaughter at centers which, from November 1 to February 24, decreased by 1,900,000, thus adding to the deficiency from March 1 to that date.

Hog products remain high because the

swine herd does not, for packing and market purposes, vary so much in condition as does the beef herd. Lard gives the heavy fat porker value, while the fine bacon market takes in the leaner animal at high prices. The beef steer must be prime or sell at a loss. The present beef market is relatively lower because the grades of beefs sold are not so prime. There is no money in carcass beef at present.

OPENING THE FORT WORTH PLANTS

The opening this week in Fort Worth, Tex., of the big \$4,000,000 packing plants of Armour and Swift means more for the State of Texas and for the whole South than it does for the companies themselves. Texas is a kingdom in itself—in people, in area, in livestock, possibilities and general industrial energy. Fort Worth is the industrial center of the "Lone Star" State, or it soon will be. Texas has an area of 262,290 square miles and a population of 3,400,000 people. The State raises 3,500,000 bales of cotton, capable of crushing 60,000,000 gals. of cottonseed oil on a 40 per cent. crushing basis; 8,821,000 cattle, 1,736,000 sheep and 2,312,000 hogs, or 12,869,000 head of edible livestock. Why should there not be big packinghouses and lard refineries in Texas? The two big plants which Armour & Co. and Swift & Company opened in that State this week rise in the midst of grazing flocks and herds and among a prosperous consuming population. Items of freight are eliminated and the export trade is brought nearer to a larger consumptive population further South. These plants begin an era of revolution and industrial development in the South which will rejuvenate that section beyond any present calculation. Texas can well extend the hand to Armour and Swift and bid godspeed to the coming era which the turn of the factory wheels at Fort Worth on Thursday forebodes to Dixieland.

THE DENT CAN DANGER

Canned meats are handled too carelessly after they have left the packer. It is so common to see badly dented cans. This is especially so with the larger round ones. The dent in the can may, and it often does, cause a break of the inner surface. The action of the acids or other chemical properties of the contents then get in their deadly work. Dealers and loaders of freights pitch and slam canned meats as well as others around as though they were rubber goods or common iron freight. The rough handling of such freight injures the package as well as its contents. The purchaser shies at the dented can. The flat or square tin receives the best treatment. This shipping evil, if corrected, would furnish fewer deaths from eating canned goods.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President

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This invention is a Casing for holding Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hogs are 10c. lower for the day. The products opened easy, and soon declined 7c. for pork, 6 points for lard and 2 points for ribs followed by small rallies and reactions, and before noon prices were 5¢/7 points higher than last night.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market holds about steady, with no change from the features in our review in another column. Good off yellow could be had in New York at 38, while prime yellow, all deliveries, at 40 1/4 @ 40 1/2. Crude, in tanks, if prime has 35c bid, essentially everywhere at the mills.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS.

Fire caused about \$1,000 damage to W. & H. Walker's Soap Company, Newark, N. J., warehouse.

It is believed that Los Angeles will have a fertilizer factory of mammoth size within a year. Edward Jarecki, of the Jarecki Chemical Company of Sandusky and Cincinnati, was recently in Los Angeles looking over the

LATE ICE NOTES.

The Stokes Coal Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has in contemplation the building of a new ice plant.

The Kansas City, Mo., Ice Cold Storage Company has begun the erection of a modern cold storage plant.

The Winnisett Ice Company, Hardwick, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Officers: J. T. Wheelwright, president; George W. Wheelwright, treasurer.

The Pevely Dairy Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by M. W. Kerchoff, D. C. Kerchoff and H. Kerchoff, with a capital of \$15,000.

The Atlanta City, N. J., Hygienic Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.

The Evergreen, Ala., "Courant" says that an ice plant will be erected in Evergreen in the near future.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES.

B. Wilkins, of Cowpens, S. C., will erect a \$5,000 cottonseed oil mill.

A cottonseed oil mill will be erected at Pauline, S. C., by A. O. Simpson, which will cost \$15,000.

The Westminster, S. C., Oil and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000 by W. P. Anderson, of Westminster; E. C. Marett and J. V. Wright, of Fair Play.

The Rowesville, S. C., Cotton Oil Mill, capitalized at \$20,000, has been incorporated by E. N. Chisolm, T. M. Dukes and J. F. Simmons.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	March 1.	Feb. 1.
Bacon, boxes	18,700	19,600
Hams, boxes	7,500	6,500
Shoulders, boxes	2,700	2,900
Cheese, boxes	47,000	58,900
Butter, cwt.	10,200	13,400
Lard, tcs.	2,800	2,200
Do. other kinds, tons.....	650	1,410

Tallow.

Sale to-day (Friday) of 50 hhds. city at 5 1/2. This makes 750 hhds. city sold for the week at 5 1/2, of which 100 hhds. to the west, probably for shipment to Liverpool. Market is steady at 5 1/2, at which the weekly contract deliveries were made. Quite 200 hhds. city, to be made next week is, as yet unsold—(Weekly review in another column.)

Oleo Stearine.

Late sales at 9 3/4, as noted in our review in another column, filled in wants, and the market is now quiet at 9 3/4.

S. & S. HUNTING FOR A SITE.

The Dallas, Tex., "News" has the following last week concerning Secretary Sam Weil of S. & S. Co. to that city.

Sam Weil, vice-president, and R. M. Williams, manager, of the provision department of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company reached this city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Weil has headquarters in New York, and Mr. Williams in Chicago.

These gentlemen are in Dallas for the avowed purpose of looking over the field with a view of erecting a large and complete compound lard factory and cottonseed oil refinery, and have visited a number of Southern cities in their efforts to find a proper location.

The visitors were met at the union depot on arrival from Houston via the Houston and Texas Central Railway, by local Manager Hurst of the company, and by a number of Dallas business men, including Royal A. Ferris, Alex. Sanger, Jules E. Schneider, C. A. Keating, James Moroney, W. M. Robinson, F. B. Jones, J. B. Wilson, E. M. Reardon, J. S. Armstrong, W. C. Padgett, E. O. Tenison, J. B. Adoue, W. H. Gaston, F. C. Callier, R. H. Stewart, Joseph Linz, S. Philp, C. A. Mangold and James A. Dorsey.

They spent the entire morning with Mr. Hurst in looking over the city, took lunch at the Oriental Hotel, and at 3 o'clock met a number of Dallas business men at the Dallas Club for the purpose of talking over the prospects.

Mr. Williams was seen in regard to the chances of Dallas securing the plant, and said: "It is a positive fact that we will build the plant and begin work on it in the near future. The location, however, has not yet been decided upon. We have had propositions from Memphis, several from New Orleans, from Houston and several other cities while on this trip, and cities in Texas are wiring us all along asking whether or not we will visit them, or where we can be seen by their representatives.

"We require three principal things in se-

(Continued on page 32.)

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF AMMONIA IN ICE PLANTS.

(Continued from February 28.)

If the machine is a new one and is ready to be packed, the piston rod should be drawfiled, so that the packing will not be worn by the rod. The packing should be put in tight, but every ring should be coated all over with graphite and cylinder oil. If the stuffing boxes have an oil lantern care should be taken to have it just a little higher than its center at oil holes. This will allow for slackening off the gland when the packing begins expanding on starting, to warm up. After the machine is started and the lantern kept full of oil and still the piston rod continues to warm up, apply freely cylinder oil and graphite from outside to the rod, which will reduce friction and cool as well as lubricate. Allow also a little more frost to enter the compressor, just enough to prevent the burning of the packing. In about two or three hours the packing will have itself adjusted to the rod and the box will stop heating. If it is constantly watched for a few days and the piston rods are kept at a temperature not exceeding the temperature of the discharged gas, your stuffing box will not cause you any further trouble.

Another source of ammonia loss is allowing the discharge gas to become too hot. Ammonia should not get much hotter than 300 degrees F., as it will become decomposed into a permanent gas. That means that it will not condense into a liquid again, and therefore will remain in the upper portion of the condenser until blown out, and if not blown out it will rise to a dangerous point. The blowing out should be done by shutting down the machine. Allow the water to flow over the condenser until ammonia gas is condensed; liquid will flow down into the receiver. Shut valve between receiver and condenser. If the condenser has a so-called air purging valve, open it, slowly, allowing the permanent gas and air to escape; but if it is not provided loosen stuffing boxes on the large condenser valve on top, or loosen joints at different places on top of pipes. After all the permanent gas is out you have lost so much ammonia, which has to be replenished.

Another loss of ammonia occurs very often by pumping a vacuum on the system. Either air will penetrate through small leaks or through the stuffing box, which air must be expelled from the system the same as permanent gas, and by blowing it out you lose ammonia, or it happens that a leak in a pipe joint in the brine tank allows brine to enter and absorb and waste the ammonia, although I have extracted ammonia from brine by running it through a receptacle something like a liquid receiver with a flanged top for easy removal, with a false bottom finely perforated about 4 inches from bottom, by filling it with common unslacked lime, as brine will become absorbed by the lime. The ammonia gas will pass away into the suction, wherever it can be connected. By repeating the filling of fresh lime every time it has saturated itself with brine, all the ammonia can be saved, and in fact, impure, or, in other words, ammonia having a small percent. of moisture, can be made anhydrous by the process, and thereby the efficiency of the

entire plant is increased. These are about the occurrences happening in most plants today, and by following these suggestions much ammonia can be saved.

PALM OIL.

Palm oil is used for lubrication purpose by many in paraffin lamps. It is now proposed to color oleomargarine with another variety of palm oil. In reply to the question whether deep red orange palm oil was allowed as an ingredient of margarine, a U. S. Government official replied: "Under the law a tax of 10c. per lb. is assessed against oleomargarine unless it is free from artificial coloration that cause it to look like butter. This office rules that where so minute and infinitesimal a quantity of a vegetable oil is used it is solely for the purpose of producing or imparting a yellow color to the oleomargarine, and therefore that the oleomargarine so colored is not free from artificial coloration, and becomes subject to the tax of 10c. per pound."

THE BEST FED IN THE WORLD.

Commissary General J. F. Weston, writing from the Philippines in regard to the army ration says:

"The American soldier is the best fed soldier in the world.

"The army ration in its present form is the outgrowth of years of experience and experiment; and in its crystalized form is combined the interest, effort and wisdom of soldiers, legislators, scientists, humanitarians and individuals in many other walks of life. The improvement of the quality of the ration is a matter which engages the constant and earnest solicitude of the subsistence department, with the aim of bringing the ration and the method of its supply to the highest state of perfection. Experiments are going on all the time, and the subsistence department is ready to adopt a good idea advanced from any source, and is also alive to progress and improvements in other armies.

"The food of the soldier in quantity, quality, cooking, cleanliness, suitability and in other respects is fully equal, and in fact, superior to the food of persons in other walks of life most nearly corresponding to that of the soldier. I do not agree with the writer when he says that meat, bread, coffee and sugar are not the principal food articles of the average American. But the government gives far more than these in the army ration.

"Then there are trained cooks enlisted and paid to prepare the rations in accordance with directions given in the Manual for Army Cooks, which manual is prepared with much care for the use of the army.

"Investigators and military experts in Europe and elsewhere bear willing testimony to the fact that our army is the best fed army in the world, and our ration by comparison shows it. When our troops were in China the food of the American soldiers excited the remark and admiration of other nations."

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., March 30, 1903, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during YEAR beginning July 1, 1903: Kennebec Arsenal, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Columbus, Hamilton, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Allegheny, Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Delaware, DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Caswell, N. C.; Fremont, Getty, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal, Camp Geo. H. Thomas, McPherson, Screven, Ga.; Barrancas, Dade, De Soto, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Morgan, Ala.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, P. R.; and also by commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during SIX MONTHS beginning July 1, 1903, will be received and opened at same time at Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Rodman, Mass.; Greble, R. I.; West Point, N. Y.; Mott, N. J.; Monroe, Va.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Henry Barracks, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked, "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables), to be opened March 30, 1903," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied.

EDW. E. DRAVO, Lt. Col., Chief Com'y.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., March 3, 1903.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of April, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on March 13, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened March 13, 1903," addressed to Captain H. G. COLE, Commissary, U. S. A.



A joint that does not and cannot leak is made by Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound. Easily upset without bending the pipe. Ask for booklet 88.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

PRESERVATIVES IN HANOVER, GERMANY.

(Translated for The National Provisioner from the "International Fleisher Zeitung.")

The District Court at Hanover, Germany, rendered the following decision concerning the use of a preserving salt in chop meat and Hamburg steak. A butcher had sold some meats that contained a preserving salt, one of the ingredients of the latter being sulphide of soda. The expert called to testify stated that, although he had not personal experience, he was held to believe in the

dangerous character of sulphurous acid from the fact that a bulletin issued by the imperial Board of Health said so. Dr. Lebbin, another expert, interested himself in this question on the strength of his experiments made by and on himself personally, arriving at the conclusion that when used in preserving quantities sulphurous acid is perfectly harmless. This being the case, and the experts failing to agree, the defendant was acquitted, the judge arguing that since the community of Hanover and vicinity in all probability expected to get just such meat

as was sold to them he saw no reason to hold defendant, the more so because Dr. Lebbin appeared to be in excellent health, even after swallowing enormous doses of the drug.

FREIGHT RATE WAR PROBABLE.

Western interests expect a railroad rate war because of an impending revolt of certain lines over the new freight tariffs. The issue and gauge of battle may be laid by the Chicago Great Western, which is getting packing-house traffic from the Missouri River points.

Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
For Export and Local Trade

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO.

The following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago, at the close of business February 28, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '02 bbls.	26,438	50,983
M. pork, made Oct. 1, to Oct. 1, '02.....	1,720	15,438
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	36,111	43,012
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1902, tes.....	12,293	58,361
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, '01 to Oct. 1, '02.....	.....	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '01.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of lard.....	12,012	15,567
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.....	11,425,005	28,084,581
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.....	.....	300,000
Short clear middles, lbs.....	560,600	1,449,248
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.....	4,368,030	2,725,854
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	1,609,107	2,992,430
Long clear middles, lbs.....	30,018	356,192
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	889,040	1,265,789
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	1,751,651	4,018,017
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	38,888,922	50,125,246
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	15,090,860	13,566,309
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	10,502,029	13,607,210
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.....	10,396,293	13,278,614
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.....	3,044,384	4,256,244
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	9,675,016	17,874,871
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	11,369,855	12,711,479
Total cut meats, lbs.....	119,600,810	166,612,084
Average weight of hogs received February, 209; February, 1902, 208; February, 1901, 222.		

SOUTH OMAHA.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business February 28, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Feb. 28 1903.	Feb. 28 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.....	71	214
Other kinds bbl'd pork.....	1,246	1,195
P. S. lard "contract" tes.....	1,112	5,025
Other kinds lard, tes.....	2,591	1,277
Short rib middles, lbs.....	1,021,210	3,287,818
Short clear middles, lbs.....	689,339	1,499,695
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....	7,958,538	3,644,153
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.....	531,689	791,581
Long clear middles, lbs.....	13,400	47,700
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	673,759	1,214,541
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	572,535	1,661,790
S. P. Hams, lbs.....	12,022,252	16,544,629
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	3,747,133	3,351,216
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	3,880,066	4,273,215
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.....	5,120,804	4,107,766
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	4,550,679	5,250,024
Other cut meats, lbs.....	2,260,997	3,380,958
Total cut meats, lbs.....	43,043,001	49,055,086
Feb. 1903.	Feb. 1902.	
LIVE HOGS.		
Received.....	204,040	243,941
Shipped.....	1,295	4,996
Driven out.....	202,422	238,945
Average weight.....	235	211

MILWAUKEE.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business February 28 as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Feb. 28, 1903.	Feb. 28, 1902.
Mess pork, winter packed (new) bbls.....	1,368	13,435
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.....	.....	3,029
Mess pork, winter packed, lbs.....	.....	151
Other kinds of barreled pork, lbs.....	3,144	3,542
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.....	288	1,504
Other kinds of lard, tes.....	574	821
Short rib middles, lbs.....	1,903,019	854,527
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	377,767	123,201
Short clear middles, lbs.....	66,529	406,517
Extra short clear middles, lbs.....	224,364	382,340
Long clear middles, lbs.....	24,165	73,305
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	200,130	474,385
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	416,000	768,320
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	3,114,000	3,157,140
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	962,675	1,495,367
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	580,226	615,580
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.....	725,600	723,500
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	447,000	444,000
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	3,760,682	6,440,994

KANSAS CITY.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business February 27 as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	Feb. 28, 1903.	Feb. 28, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.....	10	.....
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	1,486	2,669
P. S. lard contract, tes.....	1,265	2,715
Other kinds lard, tes.....	5,158	9,526
Short rib middles, lbs.....	1,444,900	7,795,357
Short clear middles, lbs.....	54,200	326,868
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.....	3,363,900	3,532,946
Long clear middles, lbs.....	74,500	34,270
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	616,800	5,017,841
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,446,700	1,791,004
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	609,600	683,821
S. P. hams, lbs.....	11,754,600	19,776,499

S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,160,000	5,078,915
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.....	3,716,100	4,213,137
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.....	2,865,300	3,098,437
Other cut meat, lbs.....	3,511,600	4,777,904

Total cut meats, lbs.....32,618,200 56,126,999

Live Hogs.

	Feb. 28, 1903.	Feb. 28, 1902.
Received.....	156,603	240,805
Shipped.....	.....	3,193
Driven out.....	156,055	237,061
Average weight.....	220	176

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business February 28, as reported to the "Stock Yards Daily Journal."

	Feb. 28, 1903.	Feb. 28, 1902.
Barreled pork, bbls.....	2,168	860
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '02, tes.....	1,704	4,770
Other kinds of lard, tes.....	990	506
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs.....	2,402,344	1,207,513
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs.....	2,122,102	1,496,146
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	2,021,135	961,577
Long clear middles, lbs.....	.....	159,956
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.....	416,440	1,457,495
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	7,792,881	8,410,763
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	1,048,307	862,717
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	1,822,647	2,396,323
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	2,649,253	3,773,563
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.....	2,239,721	1,353,199
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	1,119,010	378,074
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	2,670,073	2,082,289
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	3,706,746	3,792,664
Total weight cut meats.....	31,316,297	29,798,846

Live Hogs.

	Feb. 1903.	Feb. 1902.
Received.....	140,677	185,824
Shipped.....	164	10,590
Driven out.....	139,972	174,839
Average weight, lbs.....	229	203

STOCK OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard March 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1903.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.
	Mch. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mch. 1.	Mch. 1.	Mch. 1.	Mch. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	13,500	11,500	5,500	6,500	29,000	42,000
Other British ports.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	5,000	6,000	8,000
Hamburg.....	15,000	20,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	15,000
Bremen.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Berlin.....	2,000	1,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	3,000
Baltic ports.....	10,000	9,500	8,500	6,500	5,000	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	2,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	2,500
Antwerp.....	7,500	4,000	2,500	1,500	3,000	7,000
French ports.....	500	250	1,800	4,500	4,000	8,500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	56,500	53,750	41,800	39,000	65,000	100,000
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	55,000	75,000	75,000	60,000	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	106,500	108,750	116,800	114,000	125,000	165,000
Chicago prime steam.....	12,293	17,763	58,361	44,272	112,017	144,007
Chicago and other kinds.....	12,011	13,251	13,567	8,283	14,251	11,482
East St. Louis.....	None	None	1,545	7,321	9,000	13,500
Kansas City.....	6,423	3,545	12,241	7,263	4,713	21,914
Omaha.....	3,703	2,272	6,302	2,771	3,340	5,308
New York.....	6,525	4,186	7,904	7,465	9,621	17,689
Milwaukee.....	802	848	2,300	2,078	7,041	6,973
Cedar Rapids.....	(1)	(1)	1,030	2,356	4,159	1,969
South St. Joseph.....	2,694	7,756	5,276	3,099	1,395	4,478
Total tierces.....	151,011	152,371	225,326	198,913	290,537	392,320



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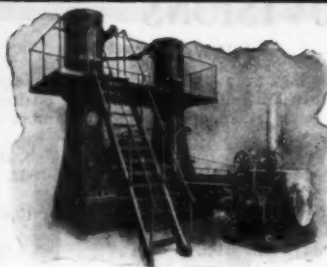
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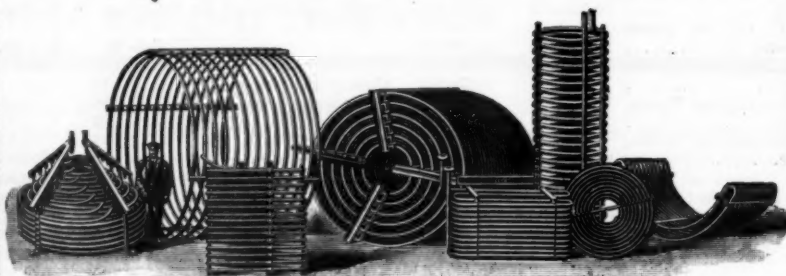
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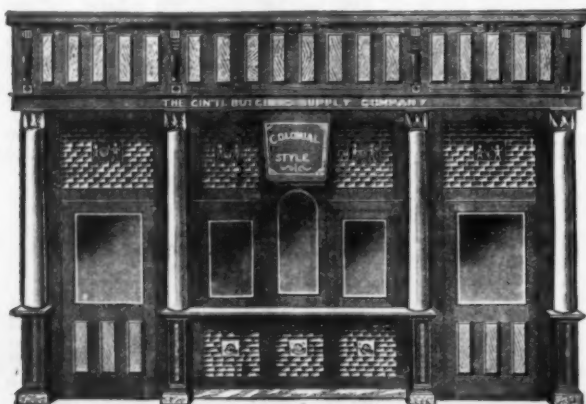
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1986-2000 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

Largest Butchers' Supply Plant in the World.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

T. H. Fenske, Billings, Mont., will erect a cold storage building in that city.

The Newark (Ky.) Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

J. R. Davis, of Bartow, Fla., is interested in a movement to establish a cold storage plant in that city.

The icehouse and creamery at West Brooklyn, Ill., owned by H. F. & F. D. Gehant, has been destroyed by fire.

The Badger State Condensed Milk Company has been organized at Elkhorn, Miss., with a capital of \$40,000.

Capital stock of the Riverside Creamery Company, Saukville, Wis., has been increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The People's Ice Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for purposes of enlargement.

The Omaha "Bee" states: "Local capitalists of Beatrice, Neb., are trying to organize a \$150,000 company to manufacture ice."

The tannery located at Binghamton, N. Y., leased by the American Hide and Leather Company, will resume operations in about a month.

E. E. Ward, G. Nelson and E. A. Crockett are the incorporators of the Shortville Creamery Company, of Washburn, Wis. Capital, \$1,600.

The London (Ont.) Free Press says that the work of excavating for the addition for the cold storage warehouses in that city has been commenced.

The Western Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect a large ice plant in Indianapolis, Ind., which will represent an investment of \$80,000.

The Carlisle, N. Y., Co-operative Creamery Company, capital \$4,200, has been incorporated. Directors: Albert Osterhaut, Henry Runkle and others.

The Atlantic City, N. J., Hygienic Milk Company, capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by E. L. Fitzgerald, S. T. Wells, H. E. Hock and others.

The Mobile, Ala., "Register" says that there is a movement being made in Evergreen, Ala., for the establishment of an ice factory in that city.

The Chelsea, Wis., Creamery Association, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by C. H. Kickbusch, W. E. Dillon, R. W. Grenfell and Charles Schurch.

The Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Company, of London, England, will expend about \$100,000 in the construction of buildings to be located at Carleton, N. B.

The Effingham, Ill., Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by J. V. Dittmore, J. H. Curry and Geo. M. Le Crone, with a capital of \$20,000.

The Arctic Ice Company, Angelsea, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$16,000 by F. P. Downs, J. Taylor, J. M. Young and W. B. Young.

The Union Dairy Company, of Houseville, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000. Directors: N. Tabalt, M. McCale and C. H. Hunt, of Houseville.

A rumor is current to the effect that the Pacific Ice Company will establish an ice plant in Elmhurst, Cal., and will manufacture ice by an entirely new process.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are: W. A. Newton, N. P. Devereux, J. A. Brown and others.

The Consolidated Ice Company, Portchester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a \$10,000 capital. Directors: F. C. Mertz, Joseph Haight, Jr., and W. A. Mills, Portchester.

The Bridgeton, N. J., Condensed Milk Company, capital stock, \$100,000, has been incorporated. Incorporators: E. R. Lanning, C. A. Woodruff and A. Platt, all of Bridgeton.

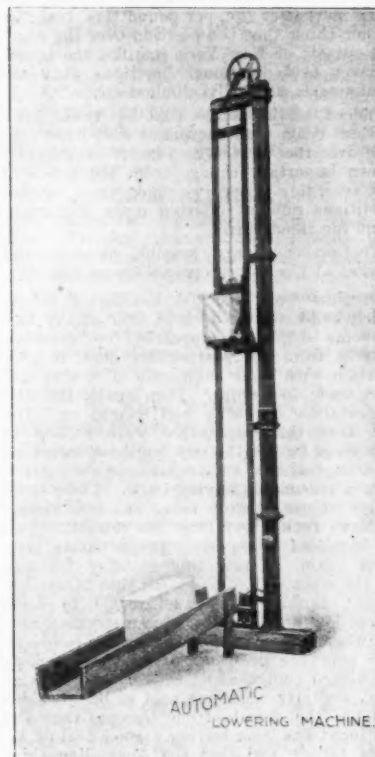
The Vaughn Ice Company, of Nashville, Tenn., has been chartered with a capitalization of \$30,000. The incorporators are: A. Vaughn, T. E. Wells, J. A. Halloran and others.

The Pochontas Light, Water and Manufacturing Company, Little Rock, Ark., has filed articles of incorporation, and will have a capital of \$50,000. The establishment of a cold storage plant will be one of the features.

TO MAKE STOCK YARDS BIGGER.

It is intended to enlarge the Sioux City Stock Yards to double their capacity soon in view of the increased packinghouse needs at that place.

Ice Handling Machinery



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LOWERING MACHINE.

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THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, 108 William St., NEW YORK.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—While the feeling over the trade has been somewhat demoralized by reason of the substantial decline in the New York market of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound this week, we do not think that the position over the country outside of New York justifies the apprehension held in some directions that the weakness is not fully eliminated.

Indeed, at the decline that has taken place in New York, with the prices that have been held over the West, which latter have hardly shown important change from the prices of the preceding week, we look upon market conditions now as offering more encouragement for steadiness.

The reasons for a possible more regular market at the current prices are as follows:

In New York the old holding of tallow which had acted as a cloud over affairs has, in some degree, disappeared, by demands latterly from the soapmakers here, in conjunction with some shipments of it that had been made to Europe. Then again, the new made tallow has been well bought up. The fact that the soapmakers were willing to take large lots of the city hogshead tallow at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. implied that they considered the market upon a reasonable buying basis. There is no tallow of consequence being put into tierces in New York; therefore the remarks upon the hogshead tallow cover the situation here. Then again, as reflecting steadier features are the reports from the West that Marseilles bought through last week 5,000 to 6,000 tierces low grade tallow, grease stearine, etc., and where there is beginning a more confident tone over the position, with prime packers at Chicago quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and sales at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and city renderers sold at 6c. Besides this are the reports from Europe, that the Continent has been buying a good deal of La Plata tallow, and that the Australian shipments have fallen off. The deduction is that

the English soapmakers will have to, at length, buy tallow in this country.

It is true that the London auction sale on Wednesday showed 6d. decline, but there were only 500 casks offered, although only half of it sold. But it must be recollected that the New York market had declined fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and that the decline in London was equal to only $\frac{1}{8}$ c., while even the small decline in the English market was more because of the weakness that had been shown in this country.

It is true that the fat productions have increased latterly; but it is also apparent that by reason of the strong pure lard market and the statistical showing of the lard this week, that buyers of compounds are more numerous, and that the compound makers are rather more freely taking up tallow, as well as oleo stearine.

The sales of city, hogshead tallow this week have been 300 hhds. old made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 300 hhds. fresh made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., with all but 50 hhds. to the soapmakers and the 50 hhds. for export and some limited quantities can still be had at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is no price on city, tierces. Just how much old is left in the melters' hands is not clear.

Edible tallow is very slow, and is nominally about 7c.

Country made seems to be taken up close to its arrival at the lower prices for it for the week; sales of 280,000 pounds, in lots, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c., as to quality.

The sales in Chicago have been about 2,000 tierces, outside of those referred to, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime packers and at 6c. for city renderers.

LATER.—It now looks as if the New York market might go $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower; yet this is doubtful, and originates more from the fact that there are to-day 150 hhds. city made on offer

at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and which could not be sold, and it is fresh made goods.

LATER—100 hhds. city sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$. It is probable that the late large accumulation of old made city hogshead tallow has been cleaned out, in the sales and shipments latterly, as 600 hhds. had been sold and 600 hhds. exported, although there are some traders with the opinion that there are several hundred hogsheads of it left.

(For Friday's closings see page 20.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The taking up in the previous week of about 500,000 pounds in New York at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., and which was largely for the West, enables steady holding here now at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., since it has cleaned up the offerings outside of those of one holder.

This buying of the stearine by the West served the purpose of bringing the Chicago market down $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

When the West found that the stearine was coming to it from New York, and that it could be laid down there at 10c., it made a move to sell a little also at 10c., and where it had been asking $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., thus 250,000 lbs. were sold in Chicago at 10c.

Of course there is still a good deal of stearine held in New York as well as at a couple of points at the West, by one presser, and the fact that there is this considerable holding casts a shadow over the market. But at the same time as some of the held stock had been sold this week, no matter the large quantity still in hand, and the ability to sell at the current price there is given a little more confidence in the position at the current prices. Further sales in New York are 100,000 pounds city made at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 75,000 pounds foreign at 9c.

LATER—The sales for the week in New York have been about 400,000 pounds city and out of town made, at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam will have, as the steamers arrive out this week, about 5,000 tes. for sale. Nothing has been bought, as yet, this week there. The last sale was at 58 florins. New York quotes at $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

H. W. DOPP CO.,

Manufacturers of complete line of

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KETTLES
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Saponified Red Oil

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CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Weal Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

for extra, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9c. for prime, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—There is very little wanted, as the lard refiners themselves are producing about enough of it for their current needs. About 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ quoted for city made; western would hardly bring over 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—The offerings are rather closely taken up by foreign markets. Quoted at 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for single and double pressed.

GREASE.—Has declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. this week. The exporters have done little here, but have taken a few lots at the west. The local soapmakers have been free buyers; and some demand has prevailed from the pressers. Yellow quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$; white at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ (choice lots nominally higher) bone and house at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$; brown at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GREASE STEARINE.—Marseilles bought considerable at the west last week at easier prices. In New York little done. Yellow quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and white at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COCOANUT OIL.—The selling to the soapmakers is, at present, of a slow order and the market has an unsettled and rather easy look; Ceylon quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for March and April arrivals at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cochin is still on offer at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and for April delivery is at 6.50.

PALM OIL.—Market now has rather an earlier look, partly because of the declining tallow market. It is hard to sell the red with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ asked. Lagos quoted at 6 on the spot.

PALM KERNAL.—Favors buyers, with a narrow business. Quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$, on spot and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ for future delivery.

LARD OIL.—The production has enlarged some and as buyers are indifferent in taking other than small lots the market does not get the full benefit from the higher cost of lard. Prime oil quoted at 85@86.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is a well supported market with steady small sales. Chicago market quotes 61c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 63@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.@\$1.00; 30 cold test at 84c.; 40 cold test at 72c.; 45 cold test at 65c., and prime at 57@59c., and dark at 52c.

CORN OIL.—The foreign markets are taking fair quantities. Generally market prices are fairly well sustained. Car lots quoted at 4.70@4.75 and jobbing quantities at 5.

SPRING IS COMING.

That means warmer weather, and for butchers an increased expense for ice. Therefore the vital question with every meat merchant is the selection of a refrigerator that is economical in the use of ice, one that is equipped with a system in which a most important factor is to insure the full benefit from the ice.

Such refrigerators, whether plain or elaborate, are the ones manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. The excellent working qualities of their Beauty Refrigerators have made them famous the world over. The many thousands in use are the best evidence that quality is preferred by the majority of butchers. The price of such a perfect refrigerator is only a trifle more at first cost, but saves more than the difference in ice the first year, to say nothing about the continued saving from year to year.

Readers in need of a refrigerator should correspond with The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. Their reputation as refrigerator builders warrants consideration.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Early hides continue in excellent request and are in especial favor with tanners of sole and butt leather. The request for branded stock is sufficiently strong to encourage packers to adhere rigorously to outside quotations. We quote: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., on which basis about 5,000 of comparatively early salting recently moved. The call for this class of hides continues good.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are in considerable request by certain tanners of bottom stock. They range from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are rather scarce. They have moved at moderate volume from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

TEXAS STEERS are well sold up, at least for early take off. They range in price up to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE COWS are in generous supply. A somewhat easy tendency characterizes late salting. Light stock ranges from 9c. up.

BRANDED COWS are well sustained at 9c., a larger quantity having moved at the figure and smaller bids having been generally refused.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for December take off and fractionally less for later hides.

COUNTRY MARKET.—The market has been quiet and is in easier tendency. The demand from larger buyers is of very different character, though inquiry seems to have been somewhat stimulated. It is not improbable that there is a considerable operation in grubby stock, the prices on which are more or less alluring.

NO. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 55 lbs., are scarcer, it being doubtful if existing supplies are more than adequate to the satisfaction of recently accepted orders. While tanners are by no means aggressive buyers, they are not turning down any desirable buff offerings.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are well sold up. The market is well sustained at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have sold at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. This, however, was for extra heavy hides, the ordinary selection selling for a full cent less.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are quotable at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. They have sold in a small way, though in sufficient volume to prevent excessive accumulation.

BULLS are not worth above 8c. flat at the present writing.

CALFSKINS.—Country skins are well sold up and in active request for high grade stock.

DEACONS range from 65 to 85c. for a good quality.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are a strong factor. Late receipts have sold for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SLUNKS 35 to 40c.

NO. 1 HORSEHIDES are in excellent demand and have sold from \$3.35 to \$3.45.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country markets are active. We quote: Green salted

packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.45; green salted country pelts, 90c. to \$1.10; green salted packer lambs, \$1 to \$1.25.

BOSTON.

The general situation is shown, being characterized by the usual New England conservatism. Offerings are not as large as might be expected under the circumstances, yet they are more than adequate to the call, as leather conditions continue very unsatisfactory. New Englands have gone off.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is characterized by general apathy. Tanners pursue a waiting policy in anticipation of more favorable terms. Though present conditions indicate that there may be some hustling on the part of the latter to satisfy selection when the demand becomes more general. We quote: City steers, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country steers, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.; city cows, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country cows, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c.; bulls, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—The situation remains quiet. The general market is weak and tanners show little anxiety to buy. We quote: No. 1 city steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city butt brands, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city side brands, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city bulls, 9c.; city cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation continues fairly strong on early offerings, but in easier tendency on late stock. The country market has been quiet and in easy tendency. The strength of the latter lies exclusively in the short supply and the fact that certain classes of stock are well sold ahead. The Boston market is very quiet, tanners showing no disposition to anticipate their needs. The local leather situation affords little encouragement to buy hides. The Philadelphia situation is quiet, and there is nothing noteworthy to say in regard to it. New York is weak, though sales have up to the present writing been of sufficient volume to prevent accumulation.

NEW BRANCH PLANTS.

The Fort Smith, Ark., "News-Herald" says, in a dispatch from Muskogee, I. T.: "The territorial representatives of the Cudahy Packing Company, Mr. Fred Champion, was here and secured quarters for the Cudahy people, says the Times. All of the stock that is now at Wagoner will be brought to this place, and eventually the branch at South McAlester will be transferred to this city. For the Cudahy people alone this means that there will be ten and fifteen families located here. There will be four or five families located here as a result of the Armour transfer. But this is not all. With the coming of Cudahy and Armour, Swift and Nelson & Morris have determined to put in branch establishments here also. Swift will move from Wagoner, and will eventually take all of their heavy business from South McAlester.

BUTTER TRIERS



FOR USE IN HARD TUB BUTTER

Large Rosewood Handles. Total length 18 inches. Length of bowl, 14 inches.
Accurately forged and ground and carefully tempered.

Write for Special Circular and Prices.

D. H. BURRELL & CO., Little Falls, N. Y.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Good Undertone Despite Occasional Feverishness—Small Stocks the Basis for Confidence and Higher Prices—The Packing Steadily Less by Comparison with the Previous Year—Consumption Absorbing It Close.

It is the comment of some of the traders that prices are too high and that they are strained; therefore that buyers will exercise more cautious, moreover that the diminished export movements noted for a few days can be attributed to the sentiment against the prevailing line of prices.

It is hard to see, however, how conclusions of that order can be reached if the absolute influence of supplies of the hog products are considered. Indeed our opinion would be, from the moderate supplies of meats and lard in hand, after the most active part of the winter packing season, as well as from the outlook for moderate productions for some weeks to come, that there would be no trouble found in increasing even the current line of prices, as the packers may wish to do almost at any time; and that in any event that selling interests will have the advantage for a long time to come—but always, of course, considering that on speculation there is likely to be frequent temporary reactions to lower prices.

At this writing the markets are sharply advancing.

It would be hard to understand how the prospective hog packing until the time for more important effects from the corn crop be had, can offer any surplus stock of the hog products that would work against prices. And it is probable that the summer months will be reached before hog supplies can gain in volume in large degree; it will probably be necessary to get into the fall packing before hog meat and fat portions take their normal attitude of supplies.

It is true that supplies of beef cattle are fairly liberal and that they promise an earlier liberal marketing than that for hogs; but even from that feature there is little probability of hog products being markedly affected until the late period of the season alluded to.

Cheaper beef latterly has had, of course, some effect upon the consumption of hog products; but the broad fact remains that whatever trading beef takes from the hog products there is ample consumption of the latter to use up the moderate productions, while the further point is that the regular needs of the hog products are likely to take up the more moderate productions of them than ordinarily for a long time to come.

It is well enough to point to the diminished shipments to Europe within a week or two; but Europe must have the hog products and if it is at present quiet because it had received considerable comparatively cheap stuff and is slow in responding to the current higher prices, it is only a question of time when its wants will be just so much larger, since all reports thence show that consumers are drawing freely upon the held stocks in Europe, and that Europe which had been able to sell at a less price than the current lay down cost from this country, is now, that its stocks are falling away, advancing prices to correspond with current values on this side.

The world's visible supply of lard is only 151,011 tcs., against 152,371 tcs. Feb. 1, and 225,326 tcs. March 1, 1902. There is held in Europe 56,500 tcs., and afloat for it 50,000 tcs.

The Chicago stocks were less of pork and lard than had been expected, but more of ribs; thus the stock of contract lard, March 1, was 12,293 tcs., against 17,763 tcs. Feb. 1.

and the stock of other lard 12,012 tcs., and 13,251 tcs. respectively; the Chicago Stock of contract pork 26,438 bbls. against 27,501 bbls., Feb. 1, and the stock of other pork 37,831 bbls., and 32,069 bbls., respectively, while the Chicago stock of ribs was 11,425,005 pounds against 9,175,067 pounds Feb. 1.

The average weight of the hogs for last week at Chicago was 211 lbs., against 208 lbs., corresponding week last year, while in 1901, same week, the weight was 223 lbs.

The average weight of the hogs for the last four months was 6.58 lbs. more than in the previous year, for the same time, and 1 lb. more than in January and 1 lb. more than in February, last year.

Receipts of hogs in February at Chicago were 750,737, against 941,050 in the previous year.

The exports last week from all Atlantic ports were 11,468,000 pounds lard against 16,192,478 pounds, corresponding week last year, and of meats 10,209,085 pounds and 14,731,000 pounds, respectively.

But the exports for the season from Nov. 1 to March 1, show largely beyond those of the previous year, of lard, the total being 222,086,146 pounds lard, or an increase, by comparison of 31,138,000 pounds, with the shipments of meats, in the time, 218,521,832 pounds, or a decrease of 30,621,000 pounds.

But the home consumption of meats is greater than in the previous year, especially at the South, where the highly profitable prices for cotton and its somewhat larger crop gives easy financial conditions.

Speculation at Chicago is widening in the May and July options of lard and pork; and if occasional reactions take place in their prices they are the result of manipulation and are not justified by statistical positions. At the moment there is a sharply advancing tendency of prices.

The higher lard markets for the week has infused courage over buying associated commodities.

Thus we find tallow, which had declined $\frac{1}{4}$, now steady, after large sales to soapmakers and increased trading with compound makers; besides some full lots of low grade tallow, tearine, etc., had been taken at the west for Marseilles.

And oleo stearine has been more freely bought by the compound makers at the late decline, while compound lard has quickened in demand, and is somewhat stronger in price.

Then again cotton oil is being well supported to strong prices for the grades that compound makers use, on an enormous home consumption and as influenced largely by the pure lard position.

In New York, there is steady holding of prices for pork, which has a moderate export demand. The refineries are moderate buyers of steam lard, to arrive; and city lard has been taken up close to its production by exporters and refiners, with 350 tcs. city, taken for export at 9.50@9.60. There is talk of advancing the price of compound lard $\frac{1}{4}$. The city cutters, on the cost of hogs, are asking strong prices for bellies, of which they have marketed freer quantities; there are fair sales of loose hams and shoulders at steady prices.

Sales in New York for week to present writing, 325 lbs., mess pork at \$18 to \$18.50; 200 bbls. city family do. at \$19 to \$19.25; 420 bbls. short clear, do., at \$19 to \$21; 22,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14 lbs. and 16 lbs., are at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$; 20,000 pounds do., 12 lbs. ave., at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10; chiefly at 10, now at 10; 8,000 pounds do., smokers, at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2,600 loose green hams at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2,000 green bellies at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (compound lard 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{4}$); western steam lard, 10.25; 450 tcs. city lard at 10.35@10.50.

The New York stock is 7,055 tcs., including 6,425 tcs. prime, 100 tcs. off grade and 530 tcs. stearine; total Feb. 15, 8,853 tcs. (5,765 tcs. prime); last year, March 1, 9,038 tcs.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,843 bbls. pork; 11,468,200 pounds lard;



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EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS

are perfectly secure.

Meshes cannot be forced apart by human pressure, because they are not interwoven or jointed.

Our booklet will explain fully

MERRITT & CO.

1009 Ridge Avenue. Philadelphia.

10,209,005 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 5,052 bbls. pork; 16,192,470 pounds lard; 14,731,000 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Buyers still have the advantage, while taking only limited quantities; city extra India mess at \$20@22; barreled, extra mess, at \$9@9.50; family, at \$15@15.50; packet at \$13@13.50.

NOT THE LOUISVILLE PACKING CO.

It is now stated that the proposed packinghouse at Louisville, Ky., will be located at the Central Stock Yards. Messrs. Rauh, Brainard and others are interested. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000. This concern will, it is said, open branch houses in Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville. Arrangements have been made to secure the latest improved refrigerator cars.

It was the intention had the plant been located on Frankfort avenue to have a switch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company connect it and the stock yards. The objection to a site at the stockyards is the absence of sewerage.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 25—	1902-03.	1901-02.
Chicago	2,960,000	3,360,000
Kansas City	695,000	1,210,000
Omaha	730,000	910,000
St. Louis	489,000	630,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	511,000	787,000
Indianapolis	353,000	470,000
Milwaukee	64,000	86,000
Cudahy, Wis.	226,000	227,000
Cincinnati	215,000	227,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	184,000	244,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	157,000	194,000
Sioux City, Iowa	225,000	361,000
St. Paul, Minn.	325,000	310,000
Louisville, Ky.	142,000	145,000
Cleveland, Ohio	170,000	164,000
Detroit, Mich.	100,000	93,000
Wichita, Kan.	75,000	45,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	73,000	51,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ...	42,000	41,200
Bloomington, Ill.	28,500	42,100
Above and all other....	8,135,000	10,090,000

—Price Current.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Good Undertone to Market Conditions for Prime Oil—Some Irregularity to Prices for Lower Grades—Enormous Home Consumption Maintaining Confidence on Bleaching Grades.

That the surface appearance of seaboard markets has been at times slack, and that the main business at them has been more of a speculative character; moreover, that because of the sluggish appearance of the trading, it has been the fashion to say that "the market looks rather easy," means, however, little when taken into consideration with the broad, general situation and developments of the market.

The fact of the matter is that the enormous home consumption going on gives a good deal of confidence everywhere, and if some of these home compound and soap makers are not buying at present, yet there is every reason to expect that they will all be compelled to re-supply as the season moves along, because of their remarkably active using up of their held stocks.

Moreover, there is demand here and there from the compound makers, notwithstanding a generally quieter feeling among them over new deals, and who are willing to pay 35c. for prime crude, in tanks at the mills, when they can get in large lots and 34½c. for smaller quantities.

If prime crude is at 35c., in tanks, it is clear that prime yellow, in New York, at 40¼@40½c., which prices are quoted at present, is upon a comparatively cheap basis. And that if the compound makers continue to use up the offerings of the prime crude at 35c., that the refined oil must at length be pulled up to correspond with the basis for it notwithstanding any slackness there may be for it at present. But firmness is likely to continue only on the best bleaching grades.

It is undeniable, however, that prime yellow is offered, at this writing, in New York at 40½@40¾c., with sales at both prices, and that buyers do not care to pay over 40c. for it; and on that account the feeling is

called tame, despite the other considerations for firmness. At the same time, it is very doubtful if much oil could be had at 40¼@40½c., although several sales had taken place at 40¼@40½c. for March, April and May deliveries in New York for the prime yellow.

Upon the opening day of the month there were no deliveries upon March contracts; since then about 1,500 barrels were delivered. There is no great pressure to deliver oil.

There has been some Southern and Southwestern demand for prime yellow in New York, and the sales at 40¼@40½c. were to these buying interests. Indeed, there is, as implied, a marked advantage in selling prime crude at the mills at 35c., and buying refined in New York at 40¼@40½c.

If the consumption of the prime grades by the compound makers is to keep up in a lively way, and which seems altogether probable, it would appear to be a question of time only when, as the prime crude, will be completely used up that the refined oil must take the trading in a more general way if the compound makers can realize the temper of prices that should prevail even now if the price of the crude oil alone is to be considered in comparison with that for the refined.

It would seem altogether probable that the production of prime oils would be closely used by our home consumers, in connection with only moderate export buying, since as each week goes by the stocks of pure lard are found so small that the enormous consumption of compounds is kept up; therefore, that the use of the cotton oil by the compound makers must continue of a large order.

Usually a stock of lard is made in the winter months from which European and home demands are in some degree satisfied as the season advances, or as hog receipts fall off.

In this winter's packing season it has been impossible to secure a material stock of the lard ahead; a point besides is that no matter how much of the lard has been shipped to Europe that the world's visible supply of it shows a decrease; therefore, that consumption of the lard is well alongside production of it, and that there is no prospect, for a long time to come, for a stock of lard large enough to pull down prices for it; therefore, that buyers will have confidence in taking the compounds.

The Chicago stock of lard, for instance, was on February 1, 17,763 tes. prime lard and 13,251 tes. other kinds, do.; on March 1 it

had become reduced to 12,293 tes. prime lard and 12,012 tes. other kinds do.

It is clear that the packers can put the prices of pure lard pretty much to any high basis they please, and it would be doubtful if materially higher prices would shorten consumption of the lard sufficiently to enable an accumulation of stock of it, especially in consideration of the fact that prospective receipts of hogs promise to be of an even more moderate order. Indeed, but little relief could be found for high prices of lard until the summer hog marketing period is well advanced, and perhaps not until the fall run of hogs.

There would be only one reason for cheaper lard, and that would be from possible moves of speculators to increase a "short" interest in the May option of it; naturally if a movement of that order should develop it would be followed by reactions to higher prices, and for the long run the lard market would seem to be secure for full prices.

The outlook, therefore, for pure lard is for a long time ahead for insufficient productions, and favorable prices for sellers; the context is a large consumption of the compounds and a continued brisk consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers.

And to even quicken the consumption of the compounds is the fact that notwithstanding the fact that as pure lard goes higher, the compounds are kept down to their late comparatively low trading basis.

It is true that cotton oil is costing the compound makers in Chicago at present about 38½@39c. per gallon in tanks; yet these compound makers, most of them, are carrying a good deal of oil that had cost them less money; moreover, if they are compelled to pay 39c. or thereabouts for the oil, they are getting oleo stearine at 10c. per pound in Chicago and 9½c. in New York, and it will be recollected that oleo stearine was selling in New York a few weeks since at 15c. per pound.

If the compound makers put up the prices of the compounds before the close of the week ½c. per pound, and they are now talking of this advance, yet this is a very small matter when it is considered that they are now selling the compound at 7½@7¾c. per pound, and that it would be as easy, probably, to get the small advance as the current prices for them from consumers, since there is awakened energy and confidence among buyers of the lards, pure and compound, because of the late statistical exhibit of the pure lard and the advancing tendency of the prices for the product. At this writing pure lard prices are sharply advancing.

It may be said that the trading in the compounds this season has been the largest ever had, and that there is the additional stimulus

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that it will be close to a new crop cotton oil season before the stocks of pure lard could be of an especially burdensome order, or by which modification of buying interest for the compounds would follow.

The only apprehension for cotton oil is in a possible falling off of home soap demands for it, by which the lower grades would be affected to lower prices, and possibly influencing the best qualities.

It is conceded that the soap makers have taken up to this time of the season more cotton oil than ever before in a corresponding period. The question is as to whether these soap demands will continue for a long time ahead brisk; and it would seem to be necessary to have a steady large consumption of the cotton oil by the soapmakers to use up the liberal holdings of the off grades of the oil over the South and elsewhere.

The belief is of very many traders that it will be impossible for the home trade to take care of the under grades of the oil, and that an export basis at length will have to be met to move them.

There, however, continues demand from the soapmakers for the oil at about 38@38½c. for good off yellow in New York, with sales at both prices, while they are buying crude, in tanks, at from 33c. down to 30c. for the off qualities, and even lower for the very undesirable lots.

In other words, it may be said that good off yellow is about 2c. per gallon cheaper than the prime yellow in New York; and the fact that off oil is cheaper than usual, as compared with the prime oil, does not disturb the market, as yet, for the latter; therefore, the theory that the under grades of oil might pull down the prices of the prime grades has not as yet materialized to a fact, whatever may develop.

Nevertheless, that cotton oil is, as yet, taken up by the soapmakers rather freely, and notwithstanding the late decline in the prices for tallow is a surprise to many traders.

But it may be said that the season's developments have at some time been a surprise to essentially every trader in the oil.

It may be before the new crop oil season is reached that the soap demands for the oil will be found of unexpected magnitude, and that there need be less concern over what export markets may do with the oil than some traders at present think warranted.

The tallow market broke in New York this week to 5½c. for city, hhds.; it would seem to be now about on bottom, since large sales have been made of it to the soapmakers. Moreover, tallow at the late easy prices has been taken up by Marseilles, several thousand tierces of the low grades of it, as well as of grease stearine, greases, etc., at Western markets; thus it has been shown that tallow

has got upon a large consuming basis—not only here but in Europe—and that as cotton oil is taken freely at its current prices with tallow that it is likely to hold full soap demands, since there is little prospect of tallow being cheaper.

The Hull (England) market is down 1½d. this week; the quotation there is 21s. 7½d.

Butter oil in New York has been further sold at 44c. for 800 barrels, and white oil is quoted at about 44c., with winter yellow at 44@45c.

There have been sales in New York of 1,250 bbls. prime yellow, March delivery, at 40½c.; 500 bbls. do. at 40¼c.; 600 bbls. do. at 40½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., April, at 40½c., and 3,000 bbls. do., March, April and May, at 40½c.; 500 bbls. do. at 40¼c.; and 1,250 bbls. do., May, at 40½c.; 400 bbls. do., March to June, at 40½c., and 500 bbls. do., March to May, at 40¼c.; also 1,500 bbls. good off yellow at 38½@39c. and 38@39c., chiefly at 38c.

At the mills sales of 25 tanks crude at the Southeast mills at 34@35c.; 30 tanks do. in Texas at 33@33½c.; 20 tanks do. off grade at 30@32c.

At this writing (Thursday) the lard market has advanced 10 to 12 points, thus far for the day, and shows some little excitement, while buyers of cash stuff, with which there is sympathy with lard, are waking up to more vitality.

The consumption of cotton oil should be of a more assuring character, and there is beginning to be more looking around for it by the compound makers.

Moreover, distributors of other manufactured goods are finding more confidence among buyers of them, and the distributions of soaps are enlarging.

It has been puzzling to the trade that the large production of cotton oil could be so well taken care of with the diminished export buying. But it is now clear that the home consumption will for all time require much larger quantities of the cotton oil than two or three years since, and that if the export business should get back again to normal volume in seasons when lower prices prevail, that a production of cotton oil must be had markedly beyond any of late years.

There is a well fastened enormous trading in compounds, using cotton oil, which will always be held, in conjunction with the secured increased uses of the oil for other manufactured goods, and the larger number of plants for the manufactured goods all over this country.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The position is just about the same as last week. The advance in the lard market has

held prime oil well up in price, while the declining tallow market has pulled off oil down in price, and in such a way the difference between prime and off oil has widened.

Prime crude oil is getting cleaned up fast enough and is in a very limited supply. Most mills expect to close up in three to four weeks time, so it is hardly likely that crude oil can decline much. As regards refined oil, same is comparatively dull, but there is no pressure to sell and tenders on March contracts were comparatively small and only about 3,000 barrels, of which some has been rejected. Off oil is not very much in request and offerings are rather large, and of course, same has a depressing influence on prime oil, but it is doubtful whether it will affect prime oil in price.

We look for a firm market and it is probably that prices will go lower. In fact, it would not surprise us to see a reaction for the better.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, March, 40¼c. sales; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 40¼c. sales; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 40¼c. sales; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 40¼c. bid, 40¾c. asked; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 36¼c. bid, 37¾c. asked; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November-December, 36¼c. bid, 37c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 43c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 42¾c.; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 38½c. asked, 37¾c. bid; Hull quotation on cottonseed oil, 21s. 7½d.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the S. E., 34½c. to 35; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in Texas, 33½c. to 34½; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in Mississippi valley, 43c. to 35; New Orleans market for off oil, 36¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The East St. Louis, Mo., Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Lecompte, La., Cotton Oil Exchange has been organized, and will immediately begin the erection of a cotton oil mill which will cost \$60,000.

TO LICENSE OLEOMARGARINE DEALERS.

A bill is before the Minnesota legislature providing for the licensing of wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine and butter substitutes. Public health and dairy and food products.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.
CHICAGO 1893.
PARIS 1900.

The American Cotton Oil Company,
27 Beaver Street, New York City.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.
Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.



GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.
BUFFALO 1901.
CHARLESTON 1902.







OUR PORTO RICO TRADE.

The development of commercial relations between Porto Rico and the United States since the transfer of that island to the control of this country has been phenomenal. The people of Porto Rico now find a market in the United States for five times as much of their products as they did in 1897, the year preceding that transfer, and the people of the United States find a market in Porto Rico for more than five times as much of their products as in 1897. Some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics covering the commerce between the United States and Porto Rico in the calendar year 1902 and compared with the figures of preceding years fully sustain this assertion. They show that the value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States 1902 was \$9,634,176, against \$1,943,251 in 1897; and that the value of merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico in 1902 was \$12,195,297, against \$2,023,751 in 1897.

The table which follows shows the total value of merchandise sent from Porto Rico to the United States in each calendar year from 1897 to 1902, and that of merchandise sent from the United States to Porto Rico in each year from 1897 to 1902:

Calendar Year.	—Shipments from—	
	Porto Rico into the United States.	United States into Porto Rico.
1897.....	\$1,943,251	\$2,023,751
1898.....	2,382,170	1,404,004
1899.....	3,416,681	3,677,564
1900.....	3,604,089	5,845,829
1901.....	7,018,697	8,889,274
1902.....	9,634,176	12,195,297

Some of the principal articles for which Porto Rico finds a market in the United States are sugar, hides and skins.

The following table shows some of the principal articles sent from the United States to Porto Rico in the calendar years 1901 and 1902:

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Provisions	1,119,366	1,455,160
Breadstuffs (mostly flour)	866,046	1,146,130
Leather and mfrs. of..	137,356	308,588
Vegetables	140,950	236,174
Oils (chiefly mineral).	119,513	145,511

S. & S. CO. LEASED A PLANT.

John Jamison, the commission merchant at 138 and 140 North Delaware street, Philadelphia, Pa., has leased his packinghouse to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. The lease dates from March 1.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.



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HEATING VENTILATING DRYING MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS

FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

AMERICAN BLOWER CO

NEW YORK DETROIT, MICH. CHICAGO LONDON

MEXICAN PACKING COMPANY.

Dispatch from Mexico City says. The Uruapan Company has just been taken over by the United States Packing Co., organized by the laws of New Jersey, with Alfred Bishop Mason president. The capital stock of the company is \$4,000,000 gold. All the property, concessions and contracts of the Uruapan Company have become the property of the new company, as well as the concession held by Mason for a plant in Vera Cruz and a cold storage warehouse in this city. The business will be conducted on a larger scale than planned by the old company.

MANY DEAD CATTLE.

Dispatches from the northwest and Colorado state that hundreds and hundreds of dead cattle lie about on the plains. The country is thickly covered with hard snow, and the livestock who were the hapless victims of the recent storms.

GOING TO RAISE BEEF.

Rea Bros., of South St. Paul, Minn., have purchased, for \$40,000, twenty-five sections of land for a ranch near Immigration Lake, Mont.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

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Marigold Cooking Oil

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JAMES W. RATCLIFF, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE of the entire property of the **Standard Butterine Company**, including Butterine, Ice and Electric Light Plant, Ten Refrigerator Cars, and other personal property located at Langdon, in the District of Columbia.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 23,379, we, the receivers of the Standard Butterine Company, will offer for sale, free from encumbrance, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, APRIL FOURTH, A.D. 1903, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M., the entire butterine, ice and electric light plant, consisting of the land, buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Standard Butterine plant and premises at Langdon, D. C.; and also ten (10) Refrigerator cars and other personal property. The butterine plant has a capacity of manufacturing one million (1,000,000) pounds of butterine per month, is in excellent condition and can be put in operation at once.

For terms of sale and particulars, apply to

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JOHN B. LARNER, }

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FOR SALE

- 1—25-ton Refrigerating Linde Ice Machine and appurtenances.
- 1—20-ton Refrigerating Merchants' Ice Machine and appurtenances.
- 3—Lard Jacket Kettles.
- 4—Lard Coolers, Capacity 5,000 lbs. each.
- 1—Horizontal 125-horse-power Boiler.
- 1—Vertical 75-horse-power Boiler.
- 3—Duplex Pumps.
- 1—45-horse-power high-speed Engine.
- 2—Settling Tanks.
- 150—Pickling Vats (different sizes).

ALL IN GOOD CONDITION.

APPLY:

Miller & Miller,
12 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.

S. & S. HUNTING FOR SITE.

(Continued from page 20.)

lecting this site. First, the refinery must be located in the South, near the oil mills, as 80 per cent. of the ingredients of compound is refined cottonseed oil. We figure that there is no use in shipping the crude oil North, paying 35 cent freight to Kansas City from Texas common points, and 42 cents to Chicago, and then shipping it back again in a refined state at a cost of 67 cents.

"Railroad facilities must be considered—the outgoing freights are of great importance in these calculations. Dallas ranks as well as any city of the country in this respect.

"Third, we must prepare for the business of a packing house. At present there is not a sufficient supply of finished cattle in this district to warrant the establishment of a packing house here, but there unquestionably will be in three or four years, and our plans must be drawn with regard to this.

The original cost of such a compound lard factory and oil refinery would run between \$100,000 and \$200,000 wherever located, outside the cost of the ground. It would require from fifteen to twenty-five acres, exclusive of large warehouses for the storage of finished products.

COOLING CYLINDER.



You draw your lard when you begin cooling. With an agitator you lose two to five hours waiting.

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Pipe Threading and Cutting Machines

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE

The Merrell Mfg. Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Catalogue P.

"Much of the original cost is represented by the machinery and the tanks.

"In addition to the other products we would make soap—the residue from the refining of cottonseed oil making soap stock which must be used or go to waste.

"Should we decide on Dallas as the proper place to locate our general superintendent in Chicago will come here to look over the ground further. The building of the plant will be in his care, as he is one of the best packinghouse men in the world, and designed and superintended the Chicago plant, which is now one of the finest and most complete of the kind in existence.

"I was located in Dallas for some time, and know every cowpath and pigtrail in this part of the country, and personally I feel that Dallas should be the proper site for such a plant. I have nothing at all to say against the other cities we have visited or from which we have had propositions, but Dallas is the absolute center of the cottonseed industry, and it is the best town in the best county of the State.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

CATTLE.—This week has been a favorable one in the cattle department, and notwithstanding the fact that receipts have been liberal the market has held up remarkably well. Monday, with an estimated run of 22,000, the trade ruled strong to 10c. higher, and Tuesday the trade was again active, but as it is a light day for steers the activity was noted principally on butcher's stock. However, butcher's stock shared in the advance on Monday. Wednesday, with an estimated run of 21,000 cattle, the supply was a little too heavy for the demand. Prices on strictly prime cattle and cattle selling below the \$4.75 mark were steady, but the medium grades show a little decline, generally around 10c. The Bowles Livestock Commission Company topped the market early in the day with three loads of cattle fed by H. Schweiter, Jr., of Wichita, Kan., 45 head averaging 1,580 lbs. sold at \$5.70 per cwt. Later in the day—after 12 o'clock—a load of very nice cattle arrived from A. N. Davier, of Disco, Ill., averaging 1,437 lbs., and sold at \$5.75, which was the top quotation of the day. If feed lots do not become too muddy and country roads likewise, we may expect a firm cattle market from now forward, but if we are unfortunate enough to have "soft weather" we may expect another break. As to how much advance will probably be noted—would not 50c. per cwt. over present basis of prices be good enough. We fear that some predictions of \$1.50@2 per cwt. advance over present quotations are a little far fetched.

HOGS.—The hog situation is encouraging even though on Wednesday, with a run estimated at only 27,000—which was indeed very light for that day of the week—no advance was noted. The trade opened very dull, but later strengthened and yesterday's prices were paid, with the top quotation placed at \$7.52½. This verifies our previous statements that the big market is about as high as it will go, and while a temporary upturn may be noted on very light runs, we believe it advisable to market hogs that are fat and ready to come forward, rather than to hold longer, anticipating a still further healthy advance, for should we get an advance it is likely to be only temporary, and it is a question, will you hit the lucky day?

SHEEP.—The sheep trade is not quite so good as at the high time, and common lambs are 50@60c. per cwt. lower than the best quotations noted this year, with the better grades 25c. lower. We may expect a little break in the sheep trade at this time, and our advice is to market sheep and lambs that are ready to come forward.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were twenty-six thousand three hundred; last week thirty-three thousand five hundred; same week last year twenty-three thousand nine hundred. Light cattle receipts caused an active and higher market on everything except old shelly cows; advance on she stuff was daily and rapid, carrying prices to highest point in many months; stockers and feeders sold highest of winter; fat cattle sold higher, although Chicago was lower and prices now stand thirty to fifty cents higher than the markets in February; quarantine supply also light and mostly fed steers; top natives five forty; quarantines four ninety; cows four fifty; bulls sold active and thirty cents higher; veal calves fifty cents higher at seven cents.

Hog receipts this week were twenty-six thousand one hundred; last week forty-four thousand one hundred; same week last year

forty thousand nine hundred. Meager hog supplies furnished ample reason for the twenty to thirty advance made; quality also inferior indicating close marketing; packers are eager buyers and will continue so as long as meat sells readily; advances have been daily with a slight reaction to-day; top for week was made yesterday at seven forty, two and one-half, which is also top for season; five cents lower to-day; bulk seven ten to seven thirty; pigs six twenty-five; prices around one dollar above corresponding time last year.

Sheep receipts this week were sixteen thousand and two hundred; last week nineteen thousand and two hundred; same week last year thirteen thousand five hundred. Slight decline last of previous week all overcome Monday, when prices were right back at season's high point with further advances during week; values to-day twenty-five cents higher than last Friday on all grades of mutton sheep, more on lambs; lambs bring six seventy-five; yearlings six twenty-five; wethers five fifty-five; ewes five.

Hides unchanged; green salted six and one-half; side brands six cents; bulls six, uncured one cent less; dry flint butcher fourteen and one-half; dry glue seven.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,509	8,780	3,033
Fowler	571	2,966	872
Schwarzschild ..	2,388	3,441	1,601
Swift	5,058	5,739	5,492
Cudahy	2,638	4,183	1,404
Ruddy	358	76	309

ST. LOUIS

(Special to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts continue light in native division. Demand good and prices steady to strong each day, bulk of beef steers closing fully 10c. higher than a week ago. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff light and demand good. Bulk of the handy light weight butcher heifers, 10 to 15c. higher. Best grades of cows a shade higher. Canning grades strong. Receipts of bulls light and market strong. Stockers and feeders in light supply and demand good; best are about steady. Milk cows, with calves, \$1 to \$2 per head higher. Best grades higher than for some time. Common to medium classes in good demand at strong prices. Receipts of veal calves liberal. Prices early in the week steady, but the close shows a decline of about \$1.50 per cwt.

SOUTHERN CATTLE.—Receipts, 180 cars more than last week. Our market has ruled strong and active all week and closed 5 to 10c. higher on all good weight, fat cattle, while the light weights have not shown any improvement, but are fully steady with the close of last week. Receipts of cows have been light and prices about steady. Receipts of bulls have been liberal and prices 5 to 10c. higher than a week ago. Receipts of calves liberal and market strong the fore part of the week, but closed about the same as last week. We look for a good active market next week on all good fat cattle.

During the week Texas and Indian Territory steers averaging 623 to 1,283 lbs. sold at a full range of \$3@4.65, most of them going at \$3.65@4.40. Cows and heifers brought \$2@3.75, the bulk at \$2.50@2.90; stags and oxen at \$3@3.75; bulls, \$2.50@3.35, and calves at \$7@14.50 per head, and \$2.10@7 per cwt.

HOGS.—Receipts heavy for the week and market lower each day until Thursday, when prices reacted 10 to 15c.

A fair clearance was made at the following values: Butchers and prime heavies, \$7@7.25; light mixed, \$6.00@7; heavy pigs, \$6@6.45; light pigs, \$5@6; rough heavies, \$6.25@6.75.

Receipts of sheep were light and market unchanged as compared with last week's close. A good demand prevailed at the following val-

ues: Best lambs, \$6.50@7; best yearlings, \$6@6.25; best sheep, \$5@5.50; best bucks, \$3.50@4; stockers, \$3@3.50.

LATER.

CATTLE.—The market rules about 10c. higher than the close of last week.

HOGS.—Values rule 10 to 20c. higher than last Saturday.

SHEEP.—Prices show but little change.

OMAHA

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

February cattle receipts were 75,591 head, the heaviest on record here for the second month of the year. Hog receipts were 203,040 head, 40,000 short of last year. Receipts of sheep, 112,350 head, were exceeded but once before, and that was in 1900. Receipts so far this year compared with last show a gain of 20,000 cattle and 87,000 sheep, with a loss of about 75,000 hogs.

CATTLE.—Although receipts last week were the heaviest in over two months, the market was in very good shape as far as good fat cattle were concerned. Rough, heavy and unfinished kinds ruled somewhat lower. Cow stuff sold all of 10@15c. higher for the week, but the common and canning grades were neglected and lower. Receipts so far this week have been very light, and prices for both beef steers and butcher stock are all of 10@15c. higher. Very good 1,450-lb. beefs brought \$5 and a choice bunch would bring \$5.25. Most of the fair to good 1,100 lb. to 1,350 lb. beefs sell around \$4.30@4.70, with the common to fair kinds at \$3.75@4.25. Cow stuff sells at a range of \$1.75@4.25, with fair to good butcher stuff very largely at \$3@3.60. Stockers and feeders have been in rather light supply, and prices show little noteworthy change, common to best stock selling at \$2.75@4.40.

HOGS.—On account of the very light receipts the market has had a very bullish tone for several days, prices touching the highest point of the year, or about 20c. higher than a week ago. Hogs averaged 235 lbs. last month, or about 24 lbs. heavier than a year ago, the increase in weight more than counterbalancing the decrease in receipts. The demand is very active, and, while the heavy and butcher weight loads still command a premium, the range is narrow. To-day top hogs brought \$7.20, and trading was very largely around \$6.95@7.05.

SHEEP.—The event of the past week in the market has been the opening of the new sheep barn. The building covers four acres of ground and will comfortably accommodate 35,000 sheep, with all the newest facilities for handling, sorting and weighing them. Prices have been booming, and the demand has been far greater than the supply. Choice fat lambs sell up to \$7; yearlings, \$6, and withers, \$5.60, with ewes up to \$5. The men who fed sheep the past season have made all kinds of money.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The market had better life, and buyers showed more ready disposition to take hold of the offerings than for some time, although receipts of cattle were liberal, and prices advanced 10 to 20c. More good heavy beefs were marketed last week than for weeks, while light to medium weights were in decreased supply. Good qualities but in good flesh sold at \$5.25. Cows and heifers continued in light supply and demand good, which resulted in values gaining 25 to 35c. for the good kinds and 10 to 15c. for medium offerings, while canners sold slowly and to no better advantage. With a free movement to the country all week and moderate supplies, prices for stock cattle advanced 25c., with the yards well cleared of cattle at the close of the week.

Supplies of hogs were comparatively liberal last week at all points, and prices lower on most of the days of last week, which caused a similar break in prices here.

(Continued on page 35.)

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

Rialto Building.

*STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Feb. 25.....	20,643	931	38,606	15,036
Thursday, Feb. 26.....	9,930	993	26,145	9,385
Friday, Feb. 27.....	2,848	192	23,375	5,217
Saturday, Feb. 28.....	263	50	13,608	3,133
Monday, March 2.....	22,235	636	26,047	19,508
Tuesday, March 3.....	4,605	1,151	14,364	15,224
Wednesday, March 4.....	20,000	1,000	27,000	21,000
Total last week.....	63,384	4,162	179,835	70,921
Same week last year.....	59,669	3,649	189,646	59,653
Year ago this week.....	48,856	2,388	157,452	57,333

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Wednesday, Feb. 25.....	3,848	2	9,388	466	
Thursday, Feb. 26.....	4,036	3	7,008	850	
Friday, Feb. 27.....	2,795	176	3,660	210	
Saturday, Feb. 28.....	458	...	1,908	252	
Monday, March 2.....	4,638	15	4,519	1,993	
Tuesday, March 3.....	1,798	12	2,604	...	
Wednesday, March 4.....	4,000	50	6,000	1,000	
Total last week.....	20,047	298	37,914	5,001	
Same week last year.....	17,884	350	44,973	5,584	
Year ago this week.....	17,284	187	45,701	5,376	

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903.....	\$61,684	1,572,868	717,415	\$4,511
1902.....	\$56,415	1,817,212	668,801	\$4,140
Increase.....	35,269	...	48,614	371
Decrease.....	...	244,344	...	...

CATTLE.

Prime beefs, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	\$5.70@	\$5.90
Choice to extra beefs.....	5.25@	5.65
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.75@	5.20
Medium beef steers.....	4.20@	4.70
Plain to fair beef steers.....	3.80@	4.15
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs.....	3.20@	3.75
Good to choice heifers.....	3.85@	4.50
Good to choice feeders.....	3.90@	4.75
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.60@	3.75
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.35@	4.20
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.65@	3.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.65@	2.60
Veal calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@	7.00
Veals, coarse and common.....	3.25@	5.75
Corn-fed western steers.....	3.65@	5.85
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.75@	3.20
Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.40@	4.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.....	\$7.30@	\$7.50
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.25@	7.40
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	7.00@	7.25
Selected butcher weights.....	7.30@	7.45
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.....	6.70@	7.15
Common to good light mixed.....	6.75@	7.00
Thin to choice, 50 to 130 lbs.....	6.00@	6.65
Stags and rough lots.....	3.75@	6.60

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers.....	\$5.10@	\$5.75
Plain to mixed lots.....	4.00@	4.90
Fair to prime western yearlings.....	5.75@	6.40
Fair to fancy natives and western ewes.....	4.20@	5.40
Plain ewes and breeding stock.....	3.25@	4.00
Culls and tail-end stock.....	2.75@	3.25
Bucks, poor to choice.....	3.00@	4.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.75@	5.65
Good to prime native lambs.....	5.75@	7.00
Fair to prime western lambs.....	5.70@	6.90

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs the first three days of this week are much below expectations, which, for want of a better reason, is attributed to the bad condition of the country roads and the inability of the farmers to deliver hogs at shipping points. The decline noted at the close of last week has been fully regained and hogs once more are selling at the high point of the season. The feeling among the trade generally is "bullish," although the soft rainy weather has curtailed somewhat the demand for fresh meat, and the packers were able to reduce their orders to meet the light receipts. The Eastern demand, also, was only fair, as is generally the case when prices advance to such a high point.

The buyers of hogs will continue their usual tactics of remaining out of the market when prices are too high, but up to the present time they have not been very successful in holding the market down. The demand for heavy hogs continues very strong, and as the number of that kind coming is relatively small they are selling at a good premium, with the best heavy to-day as high as \$7.55.

The provision market this week has ruled higher, but the advance in hogs has fully kept pace with the improvement in the provisions, so that the packers still claim there is no profit in the business for them. The stocks of provisions at all points continues small, and as they cannot be increased until the receipts of live hogs are larger we do not see how much, if any, decline in prices can be brought about in the near future. We still feel very strong on the hog situation, and especially so now that the market for cattle and sheep is good. However, it is somewhat risky for the country of shippers to operate when prices are so high, and would advise them to keep a good margin in their purchases, and not depend on a further advance in the market for a profit. We believe that good heavy hogs bought to sell around present prices will be all right. The bulk of the good weight mixed hogs are selling from \$7@7.25; prime heavy, \$7.25@7.55; light hogs, \$6.75@7, according to quality. Pigs, \$6.25@6.65.

CATTLE.—We do not know a time in the history of the business when the markets for all kinds of livestock were in a more healthy, prosperous condition. While it is true that cattle are selling at very low prices compared with the extravagant values prevailing last summer and fall, some of our readers can easily recall the time when the general run of cattle, steers, butcher stock and stockers and feeders were fully \$1 per hundred lower.

Of course, the large amount of soft corn in the country, together with the high prices current for feed generally precludes much, if any, profit being made on fat cattle, at the same time the market has made a good, substantial gain over the low prices of one

month ago. Those that have read our market letters for the past few months will readily recall to mind how persistently and consistently we have predicted a better market for fat well-matured cattle this spring, notwithstanding the fact that the market was constantly going lower, and in this way endeavored to bolster up the waning courage of cattle feeders so that they would not sacrifice their stock in a half fat condition and at a big loss.

Owing to the fact that good hard corn was scarce, and in some sections could not be obtained, our efforts were fruitless, and the large receipts of half-fat unfinished stock kept the market constantly on the down grade. The turning point came about two weeks ago, and since that time, with few exceptions, we have had a strong and advancing market, although the net gain does not exceed 35 to 50c. per hundred. This advance has been a very welcome boon to the shippers and feeders of cattle generally, and as stated in our last week's letter, we believe will have the effect of strengthening the weak holders of cattle and induce them to make their stock good before marketing. We still look for a good strong market for well finished fat cattle of all kinds. We are not prepared to say how much, if any, higher the market will go in the near future, but venture the opinion that the trade is now on a stronger and better basis than it has been for some months, and the outlook for cattle is somewhat brighter.

We believe the shippers of stock can now buy with more freedom and safety, but at the same time wish to sound a word of caution, for such times as these are rather dangerous. In order to add health to the situation reactions are bound to come, and we still advise our shippers to keep a good margin to their purchases, and whenever possible buy and ship on the "breaks," as we believe those that follow this course will have a profit to show in the end.

The receipts this week so far are moderate compared with the excessive supply that has been the rule, and all classes of buyers, including Eastern shippers, exporters and local packers, were in the field and bought the cattle at prices fully up to one week ago. The number of choice fat steers selling at 5c. and better shows some increase, although the good to choice cattle are selling generally from \$4.75@5.25; fair to good, \$4@4.50, with very few below 4c. per lb.

The stocker and feeder market was not oversupplied this week, and the market ruled strong, the better quality stockers and feeders selling from \$3@4.50. Butcher stock also ruled strong, and last week's range of prices was well maintained.

SHEEP.—The supply of sheep and lambs the first two days this week was very light, and prices advanced 25@40c. on almost all kinds. To-day there were rather too many for the trade to take at the recent advance, and lambs sold 10@20c. lower, while sheep continue to sell at strong prices, in fact at the high prices of the season. Of course,



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the market is very high, and whenever the receipts are excessive we cannot expect anything but a lower market. But we do not look for an over-supply at any time, and believe that prices will be well maintained for the next 30 days at least. The best Western wethers are selling at \$5.50@5.75; best yearling wethers, \$6.25@6.50; best Western ewes, \$5@5.40; best Western lambs, \$6.75@7.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11½@11¾; 12@14 ave., nominally 11; 14@16 ave., nominally 10½; 18@20 ave., nominally 10½@11; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; 6@8 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; 8@10 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; 12@14 ave., nominally 8¼@8½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 12; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 12; 10@12 ave., nominally 11½.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our provision market has made a very fair advance on pork and lard since our last communication, and is also slightly higher on ribs, though they have not experienced as yet the full effect of the showing of stocks largely because a number of our most prominent packers have been short of lard and appear to have been selling ribs rather freely the past few days in an attempt to prevent a general advance in the market until they have had an opportunity to cover their lard sales. There has also been some little disappointment about the stock of ribs posted here March 2, as the local stock estimators have been rather more bullish in their estimates of the rib stock during the month than the situation, in our opinion, warranted. With several of the local packers heavily short of ribs, it was not reasonable to suppose that they would in any way underestimate their supply at the close of the month, and there is no doubt that every possible rib which could be counted was included in this month's report. In spite of this fact the showing of stock at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha is, in our opinion, bullish to the highest possible degree. With only 13,890,000 lbs. against 39,186,000 lbs. March 1 last year, and a prospect of a decreased production for some months to come, it seems to us that the present price is very reasonable, and a further advance will be very easily made just as soon as the leading operators are ready for it. The total stocks of cut meats at the three points 195,000,000 lbs., against 272,000,000 lbs. last year, shows over 33 per cent. shortage, while as the packing has been only about 25 per cent. short, it is plainly to be seen that we have had actually a larger consumption of product this year than last, in spite of the fact that prices have been higher almost throughout the season. This again confirms our statements many times repeated that the price of product this year will cut little or no figure in either curtailing or increasing the consumption, as the consumers of this country are now in such a position financially that a difference of one, two or even three cents per pound will scarcely be felt in making up the total of the year's expenses. A great many of the bearishly inclined operators have based their ideas about lower prices for the coming spring and summer on the theory that our export demand would be reduced to a minimum on account of the new German tariff legislation which takes effect April 1, and the depressed condition of manufacturing interests in England, which is supposed to have somewhat curtailed their buying power. They entirely overlook the fact that with our enormously reduced supplies and our steadily increasing domestic consumption, we have now reached the point where consumption has caught up with and will possibly even get beyond the production unless we can curtail our export business by practically prohibitive prices,

and thus retain sufficient supplies to feed our own people. The comparative stock of joints 85,300,000 lbs., against 124,000,000 lbs. at Chicago and Kansas City, together, a shortage of nearly 40 per cent. shows that it is not the South alone which has increased its consumption of hog meat, but that the finer grades which go into families of both rich and poor all over the country have been taken more freely, and are also in position to sell at record breaking prices. Since the stocks have been published and dealers generally have had time to give them consideration, the price of hams and picnics have advanced from ½ to ¾ of a cent a pound on spot product, and dealers who are anxious to contract ahead for their summer and fall trade are now bidding a premium of ¾ of a cent per pound over spot for contracts, beginning with April delivery, and packers are very indifferent about selling ahead even at this advance. The hog situation continues to be just as bullish as ever, as while we have an occasional day's receipts, about equal to last season's, the average for the week is anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent. less, and from all the reports we can get from country points, there is absolutely no prospect of any marked increase in the supply before late next fall. A crop of hogs cannot be produced in a few months, as is well known, and unless the season for pigs this spring is very much healthier than it was during March and April last year, we are liable to again have a considerable shortage in the pig crop, and as a consequent further disappointment next fall and winter. Farmers are undoubtedly making every possible effort to increase their supplies, and this alone will reduce the marketing of sows for the next three months to such an extent as to materially cut into the expected receipts for those months. Lard has advanced somewhat more nearly in line with its proper relative position, and the domestic demand has increased to such an extent that we find it almost impossible to buy cash lard at interior packing points for our Eastern friends, as the smaller packers find they need almost their entire supply for their local trade. With a world's supply of only 151,000 tierces, against 225,000 last year, and the cash situation largely controlled by one of our leading packers, there is every reason to expect very little reaction from this advance, and decidedly higher prices in the near future. Pork is also supposed to be controlled by a leading operator, and the premium at which May option is held indicates a substantial short interest.

LARD.—Cash market advanced 2½c., closing at \$9.92½. Loose, 9.55. Shipments, 2,700; same day last year, 3,900 tierces. Liverpool 3d. higher at 49s. 9d. Hogs West 62,000, against 79,000 same day last week and 88,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 25,000. Top price, \$7.55. Leaf lard 9½c. bid; extra neutral, 10½c. The market again very strong, as hog receipts continue disappointing, and after opening slow and a shade easier at the yards hogs advanced 5 to 10c. from yesterday's close, and were well bought up at the advance. All options of lard advanced sharply, the May and July selling up 10c., and the September 7½c. from yesterday's close, and were held strongly at the close with the entire advance retained. The cash situation seems to be improving; there is considerable more domestic inquiry, and outside packers are making very little above their own jobbing needs, hence Eastern buyers are being compelled to pay much nearer the Chicago option price than for some time past.

STEARINES.—Are practically unchanged for oleo at 10@10½c. asked. Some little trading on a basis of 10@10¼c. New York is still unchanged at 9½c. No. 2 is held at 9½c. White grease stearine, 6½@6¾c. Yellow grease stearine, 5½@5¾c. Tallow stearine, 7c. Mutton stearine, 10c. Lard stearine, 10½c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Market is a shade stronger, both abroad and here, and extra is variously quoted at 9½@9¾c.; repressed, 10c.; No. 2 at 9@9½c.; No. 3, 7¾@9c., according to quality. Oleo stock, 9@9½c.

TALLOW.—Market continues dull and without change. Edible, 7@7¼c.; prime

Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.62	9.65	9.62	9.65
July	9.57	9.60	9.55	9.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.82	9.85	9.80	9.82
July	9.62	9.62	9.60	9.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	17.95	18.02	17.95	18.02
July	17.45	17.52	17.45	17.50

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.70	9.77½	9.70	9.75
July	9.62	9.67	9.62	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.87	9.90	9.85	9.87
July	9.70	9.72	9.65	9.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.20	18.25	18.17½	18.20
July	17.60	17.70	17.60	17.65

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.80	9.79½	9.80	9.87
July	9.70	9.87½	9.70	9.72
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.90	9.92½	9.82	9.82
July	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.30	18.37½	18.12	18.15
July	17.75	17.75	17.60	17.65

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.85	9.97	9.85	9.97
July	9.75	9.82	9.72	9.82
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.80	9.87	9.80	9.87
July	9.62	9.65	9.57	9.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.15	18.30	18.07	18.30
July	17.62	17.77	17.60	17.77

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.00	10.07	9.97	10.00
July	9.90	10.00	9.87	9.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.92	9.92½	9.75	9.77
July	9.72	9.72½	9.55	9.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.40	18.45	18.10	18.20
July	17.85	17.90	17.62½	17.70

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	18.17	18.37	18.12	18.37
July	17.65	17.90	17.67	17.90
LARD—(Per lb.)—				
May	10.00@9.95	10.07	9.95	10.07
July	9.85	10.00	9.85	10.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.75	9.95	9.75	9.95
July	9.52	9.72	9.75	9.72

packers, 6½@6¾c.; No. 1 packers, 6c.; No. 1 renderers, 6c.; choice renderers, 6½@6¾c.; No. 2 packers, 5½@5¾c.; prime country, 6¾c. London cables report 430 tons offered, about one quarter the offerings sold at 6d. decline.

GREASES.—Are only in light request. Choice "A" white, 7½@7¾c.; ordinary, 7c.; "B" white, 6¼@6¾c.; yellow, 4¾@5c.; house, 5c.; brown, 4¾c.; bone, 5@5½c., according to quality; glue stock, 4¾@5c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleaching prime summer yellow spot 39½c.; March, 39½@40c.; April, 40c.; crude in the Valley, 33½@35c., according to quality.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 64 to 65 per cent. F. A., 2½c.; regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1¼c.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Continued from page 33.)

The demand was good at the lower range of prices here. The quality showed some improvement, and the average weight was heavier than for the past several weeks. Prices to-day ranged from \$7 to \$7.30, with the bulk at \$7.05 to \$7.25.

For the first time in the past several weeks conditions of the sheep trade were against the selling interests here, due to the bad markets and sharply lower prices in the East, which resulted in local values showing at the close of the week a decline of 25 to 35c. for good to choice yearlings, with the commoner kinds 40 to 60c. off. The good heavy grades of sheep did not show much, if any, loss, but the lighter class of ewes and the common grades displayed a loss of 10 to 15c. Native lambs topped the market at \$7; Colorado yearlings, \$6.35; Western sheep, \$5.70; Colorado ewes, \$5.15.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.20
Concent. Tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	@ 2.25
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20%, ton.....	2.15 & 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 35%, ton.....	17.00@
Unground tank, 9 and 35%, ton.....	22.00@
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	18.00@
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00@

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 75 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice extra steam.....	@ 9.92 1/2
Prime steam.....	@ 10
Neutral.....	10.50 @ 10 1/2
Compound.....	@ 7.50

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@ 10
Lard.....	@ 10 1/2
Gresse, W.....	@ 7
Tallow.....	@ 7
Gresse, B.....	@ 7
Gresse, Y.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	80
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	50
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	48
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	46
Oleo Oil, extra.....	9 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	9 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	74
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	74

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	@ 6 1/2
No. 2.....	@ 5
Edible.....	7 @ 7 1/4
City renderers'.....	5 1/2 @ 6

GREASE.

Brown.....	4 1/2 @
Yellow.....	@ 4 1/2
White, A.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Bone.....	@ 5 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 @ 3 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, in bbls., 230 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.30

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.12 1/2
Barrels.....	.92 1/2

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

CORNED BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.45
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.25
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	17.65

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

SOLID BARRELED BEEF AND FORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.00
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50

Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef hams.....	Not quoted.
Rump butts.....	11.00
Mess Pork, repacked.....	18.25
Extra clear pork.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. clogs.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	13 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	13 1/2
Shoulders.....	9 1/4
Picnics.....	9 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	10

LARD.

Pure leaf kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	10 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	7 1/2
Lard compound.....	7 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	17 @ 17 1/2
California, boneless.....	@ 13
Roiled Shoulders.....	@ 12 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	10.42 1/2
Short Clears.....	
Plates, Regular.....	9.25
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles set of 57 ft.....	40
Beef bungs, each.....	8
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs, exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per pound.....	.05

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Aries H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	
Frankfurts.....	7 1/2
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.....	6 1/2
Tongue.....	3 1/2
Compressed Ham.....	11 1/2
Berliner Ham.....	8 1/2
Pollah.....	7 1/2
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	8 @ 9

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Snouts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hinds.
Fair cows.....	6 1/4	4 1/2	7
Good young cows.....	6 1/2	5	8
Native heifers.....	7 1/2	6	10
Texas steers.....	6 1/4	5 1/2	7
Western steers.....	7 1/4	6 1/2	9 1/4
Native steers.....	7.8 @ 8 1/4		

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	10	12 1/4	..
Short loins.....	18	15	..
Ribs.....	16	12 1/4	..
Tenderloins.....	..	..	15
Chucks.....	6 1/4	5 1/2	4 1/4
Plates.....	5 1/4	4 1/2	4
Rounds.....	7 1/4	6 1/2	6
Rolls, boneless.....	..	..	11
Shoulder clods, boneless.....	..	..	6 1/4
Rump butts, boneless.....	..	..	6
Chucks, boneless.....	..	..	5 1/2
Strip loins.....	..	..	6 1/4
Beef ham sets.....	..	..	3

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging tenders.....	6 1/4
Flank steak.....	9
Trimnings.....	4 1/4
Shanks.....	3 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef suet.....	2 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	8 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean tripe (reg.).....	2 1/2
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Fore.....	5 @ 9
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	8 1/4 @ 11
Ewes (carcass).....	5 @ 6
Yearlings (carcass).....	7 @ 9
Wethers (carcass).....	6 @ 8
Mutton (carcass).....	5 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	8 @ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	4 @ ..
Mutton, stews.....	4 @ ..
Lamb (racks).....	7 @ 9
Lamb, loins.....	14 @ ..
Lamb, saddles.....	10 @ 14
Lamb, legs.....	10 @ 12
Lamb tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	6c. pair

PORK.

Dressed hogs.....	9 1/4
Tenderloins.....	19
Pork loins.....	10 1/2
Spare ribs.....	7 1/2
Butts.....	8 1/2
Shoulders.....	8
Shoulders (skinned).....	8
Trimnings.....	7 1/2
Pigs' tails.....	5
Hearts (per lb.).....	2
Leaf lard.....	9 1/4
Heads (rough).....	4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/2
Hocks.....	0
Cheek meat.....	4
Neck bones.....	2
Backfat.....	8 1/4
Plux (per lb.).....	3
Kidneys (per lb.).....	2
Pig's feet (rough).....	2 1/4
Pig's feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb.).....	3
Snouts and ears.....	4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed bone and tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lbs.....	@ 6
65 to 75 lbs.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
80 to 125 lbs.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4

BUTTER.

Firsts.....	24 @ 25
Creams, extra.....	@ 27 1/2
Seconds.....	18 @ 20

EGGS.

Fresh.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Various.....	@ ..
Held.....	@ ..
Storage.....	9 @ 10
Seconds.....	@ ..

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
 bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.
W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 2.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,513	652	13,508	10,859	
Sixtieth street.....	3,532	42	2,792	13,867	38
Fortieth street.....					15,003
West Shore R. R. 3,018	90			564	
Lehigh Valley R. R. 1,725					3,162
Weehawken.....	1,428			2,080	
Scattering.....	56			55	
Totals.....	11,250	102	3,500	30,063	29,702
Totals last week.....	9,475	90	3,821	32,144	27,644

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live.	Live.	Qrs.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....	453		2,350
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Bohemian.....			2,600
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovie.....			3,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....			4,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bohemian.....	288		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovie.....	405	2,280	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.....	375		
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Bovie.....	405		
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka.....	375		1,400
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul.....			1,200
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul.....			2,400
Armour & Co., Ss. Minnetonka.....			1,175
Armour & Co., Ss. Cedric.....			1,150
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Bohemian.....			2,300
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Minnetonka.....			1,175
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Bovie.....			1,550
Doud & Kelfer, Ss. Carthaginian.....	202		
Total exports.....	2,483	2,280	24,700
Total exports last week.....	1,917	62	12,095
Boston exports this week.....	1,750	2,445	5,290
Baltimore exports this week.....	949	300	700
Philadelphia exports this week.....	659		
Newport News exports this week.....	2,020		5,444
To Liverpool.....	2,740	3,825	24,001
To Glasgow.....	777	1,200	
To Manchester.....	298		
To Southampton.....			3,600
Totals to all ports.....	5,841	5,021	33,045
Totals to all ports last week.....	3,941	2,287	18,529

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.45
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.65@4.95
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.10@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.75@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs..	@ 9.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, 100 lbs..	8.00@9.00
Grassers.....	@

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.45@8.75
Hogs, medium.....	7.45@7.55
Hogs, light to medium.....	7.40@7.45
Pigs.....	@ 7.60
Roughs.....	6.45@6.80

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, selected (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.25
Lambs, good to choice.....	7.00
Lambs, common to fair.....	6.50
Lambs, culls.....	5.75
Sheep, selected.....	5.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	5.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @9
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 @8
Choice native, light.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Native, do. to fair.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @6
Choice cows.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @6
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @14
Grassers, per lb.....	@
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @10
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@ 11 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 11
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@ 10 1/2
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @8 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@ 8

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 15
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80 @1.00
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pr.....	70 @80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.62 @1.75
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	35 @40

GAME.

English snipe, per dozen.....	1.50 @2.00
Plover, golden, per dozen.....	2.75 @3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50 @3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00 @3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50 @2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25 @1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75 @1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40 @60
Rabbits, per pair.....	15 @20

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 @15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 15
Dried beef sets.....	@ 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 10
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @11
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 @13 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 @13

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs., cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 ozs. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	2c. to 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c. to 75c. a piece
Oxtails.....	7c. to 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c. to 30c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	10c. to 12c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	7 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.75
Blind ribby sheep.....	3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	2.00
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60

Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian rings.....	—
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. s.....	42
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb. f. o. s.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	9
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	7
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2 @3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	—
Allspice.....	06	09
Coriander.....	03 1/2	5
Mace.....	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/2 @3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @4 3/4
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @5 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	.21
1 extra.....	.17
1X moulding.....	.16
1X.....	.15
1 1/2.....	.14 1/2
1 3/4.....	.13
1 1/2.....	.13
1 1/2.....	.12
1 1/2.....	.11
1 1/2.....	.10
1 1/2.....	.9
2.....	.8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. 13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. 11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .80
Branded skins.....	piece .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY-PACKED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, av'ge best.....	17 @18
Fair to prime.....	15 @16
Old.....	16 @
Common.....	13 @14
Chickens—Philadelphia, broilers, per lb.....	22 @25
Philadelphia, roasters, per lb.....	19 @20
Philadelphia, mixed sizes.....	16 @18
State & Penn., broilers, fancy.....	21 @23
State & Penn., fancy roasting.....	16 @17
State & Penn., mixed sizes.....	14 @15
State & Penn., poor.....	11 @12 1/2
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, av'ge best.....	14 @15
Other Western, average best.....	13 1/2 @14
Other Western, fair to good.....	12 @13
Capon—Philadelphia, fancy large.....	21 @22
Philadelphia, mixed.....	18 @20
Ohio, fancy, large.....	16 @17
Ohio, mixed.....	16 @17
Other Western, choice.....	10 @17
Fowls—Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	13 1/2 @14
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	13 1/2 @
Other Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	13 1/2 @
Western, fair to good.....	12 @13
Old cocks.....	10 @10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@3.00
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.25 @2.50
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @1.75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Young hens, No. 1.....	@20
Young toms, No. 1.....	18 1/2 @20
Young mixed, No. 1.....	19 @19 1/2
Young mixed, average.....	18 @18
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	18 @20
Scalded, No. 1.....	16 @18
Chickens—Roasting, large & soft mented.....	16 @17
Roasting, average, No. 1.....	15 @
Roasting, No. 2.....	10 @12
Fowls—No. 1.....	13 @14
No. 2.....	10 @11
Old roosters.....	10 @10
Ducks—No. 1.....	17 @18
Geese—No. 1.....	13 @14

THE
CUMMER
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	@ 21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@ 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	2.10	@ 2.15
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.07 1/4	@ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	@ 18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 8.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@ 27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@ 15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00	@ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	@ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@ 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	@ 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@40 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, St. P.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c.
Oil cake.....	7/	8/	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	16c.
Cheese.....	17/6	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	16c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, March 1/7 1/4. Cork, for orders, 2/.			

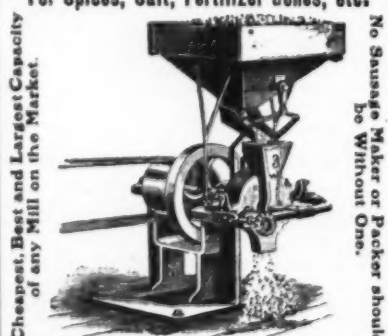
EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Import of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Feb. 28, 1903, with comparative summary:

	Feb. 28, 1903.	March 1, 1903.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	208	3,103	12,376
Continent.....	632	671	8,682
So. & Cen. Am.....	1,021	507	8,556
West Indies.....	662	729	23,802

GRINDING MILLS

For Spices, Salt, Fertilizer Bones, etc.



Will grind to any degree of fineness required. Write for Prices.
THE ALBRIGHT-NELL CO., CHICAGO.

PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

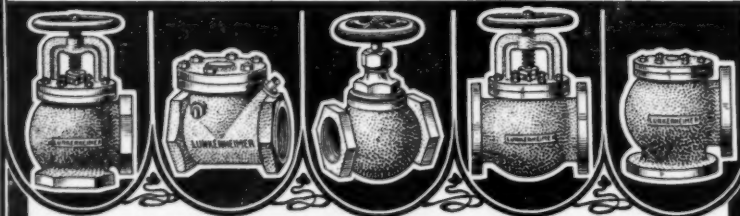
ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

The LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

Iron Body, Brass Mounted, Globe, Angle, Cross, Check and Swing Check Valves



Are made of best materials and fully warranted. Made in screw and flange ends from two inches up. Endorsed and specified by intelligent steam users everywhere. Write for catalogue of Superior Brass and Iron Engineering Appliances.

THE LUNKENHEIMER COMPANY

Main Office and Works: CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: 26 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK; 35 Great Dover Street, LONDON.

Br. N. Am. Col.....	20	1,489
Other countries.....	13	451
Totals.....	2,943	5,062

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	7,441,896	12,876,825	186,311,251
Continent.....	2,479,329	1,673,455	23,958,374
So. & Cen. Am.....	87,010	98,150	2,171,910
West Indies.....	186,250	76,350	4,279,097
Br. N. Am. Col.....	10,500	.....	20,700
Other countries.....	4,100	6,225	1,780,500
Totals.....	10,209,085	14,731,005	218,521,832

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	3,620,482	8,254,842	90,231,769
Continent.....	6,417,653	6,818,226	104,615,842
So. & Cen. Am.....	544,375	743,700	5,736,525
West Indies.....	781,980	373,750	11,355,010
Br. N. Am. Col.....	6,000	120	90,820
Other countries.....	97,710	1,840	1,047,160
Totals.....	11,468,200	16,102,478	222,086,146

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	2,754	4,066,150	5,572,750
Boston.....	.....	2,393,875	1,351,248
Portland, Me.....	.....	1,269,975	200,652
Philadelphia.....	3	415,910	1,072,333
Baltimore.....	.....	928,965	2,971,992
New Orleans.....	86	5,510	38,825
St. John, N. B.....	.....	1,068,975	156,100
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	49,725	97,800
Totals.....	2,943	10,209,085	11,468,200

GENERAL MARKETS**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

Liverpool, March 6.—Beef—Extra mess 80s. Pork—Prime mess Western, 81s. Hams—short cut, 53s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland, light, 52s.; short rib, 54s.; long clear middles, light, 51s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 52s.; short clear, 52s.; clear bellies, 53s.; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 43s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 50s.; American refined, in

The Best Paper Clip Made.

Easy to use
Firm in its
grip. Attractive.
Holds
papers up to
a quarter-inch
thick.



Far better
than pins. The
handiest time-
saver possible
for those who
wish to keep
papers to-
gether.

"THE NIAGARA CLIP"

Sample Box 15c. Postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

pails, 50s. Cheese—American finest white, 63s.; American finest colored, 62s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City, 27s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 43s. 9d.; rosin, common, 5s. 4 1/2 d. Petroleum—Refined (London), 5 1/2 d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s. 9d.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates during February was quite active, prices were well maintained and at the close were firm with tankage somewhat higher. Stocks in the west are usually light for shipment as far forward as May 1st, and the inquiry from both east and south is good.

We quote (and prices are largely nominal):
Ground tankage 9 1/2 & 20 per cent., \$2.25 & 10, P. U. f. o. b., Chicago.

Ground tankage, 6 & 25 per cent., \$15.50 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.

Hoof meal, \$2.22 1/2 @ \$2.25 P. U., f. o. b., Chicago.

Concentrated tankage, \$2.20, P. U., f. o. b., Chicago.

Ground blood, \$2.40, P. U., f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed tankage, 9&20 per cent., \$2.07 1/2 & 10-\$2.70 & 10, c. a. f., Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia: March and April shipment is quoted at \$3.12 1/2-\$3.15 c. i. f., Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda: Owing to unexpected change in the position of nearby material, the price advanced to \$2.10-\$2.15, and futures are practically nominal until values adjust themselves.

HOG MARKETS, MARCH 6.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; slow; 10c lower; \$6.70@ \$7.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; lower; \$6.95@ \$7.30.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,509; 5@10c. lower; \$6.80@ \$7.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; strong \$6.90@ \$7.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,500; 10c. lower; \$6.50@ \$7.45.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; lower; \$7.25@ \$7.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 20 cars; higher; \$7.35@ \$7.70.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

No change to report in the oleo markets here or abroad during the week under review. Market unchanged at 58 florins for the best brands, but not active, and hardly any business doing at present in neutral lard on account of the high price of this article, which puts it above the value of oleo oil, and hence a restricted consumption.

The situation of choice butter oil continues unchanged, little available in this country and stock of same likely to continue small for the balance of the season.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

OBJECT TO LEAN BEEF.

Knoxville, Tenn., has a new beef kick. The city fathers wish to prevent the butchering of poor cattle which make tough beef. To this end it is desired to give the city weigher increased power to reject thin cattle, of which he may feel disinclined to eat the beef. Health Officer Kennedy's idea is for the city weigher and inspector to have the say as to whether cattle shall or shall not be sold on the local market.

The weigher is in a position to see all cattle brought to the city to be sold as beef cattle and can thus keep a tab on persons who would place on sale cattle which are either diseased or which are not fat enough for beef.

It is not believed by the health department that the city council will pass an ordinance creating the office of live stock inspector and it is hardly probable that any action will be taken at this time looking to the establishment of such an office. However, an effort to empower the city weigher to pass on cattle as fit or unfit for market will be made within a short time. Dr. Kelso and Mr. Kennedy are working on the question and will perhaps have an ordinance ready for introduction in the council very soon.

It will be remembered that the Knox County Medical Society took action regarding the bad beef being sold on the market at a recent meeting.

POULTRY HIGH AND SCARCE.

The Canadians, even, have a chicken shortage. Up at Toronto the supplies ran light. That point was unable to send out more than 20,000 turkeys this season as against 30,000 last. Other poultry fell off in like proportion. Geese are not in the market and prices of all poultry have worn their knees sore crawling up to top-notch figures.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Wm. Goers' meat market at North Tonnawanda was burned some days ago.

Chas. H. Kettler has filed his petition in bankruptcy at Washington, D. C.

Louis Koenig's market at Lafond and Dale streets, St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

G. Gulbranson's store at Duluth, Minn., was damaged by fire a few days ago.

Harding's butcher shop in Hamilton, Can., had a fire scare and a close call.

Selden Minor, the meat man, has filed his petition at New Windsor, Conn.

Stone's butcher shop at De Vall's Bluff, Ark., has been burned.

Fire destroyed Dashner's market at Carrollton, Mo.

LAW OF THE MARKET FRANCHISE.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the recent case of The Rocheblave Market Company, Limited, vs. Board of Assessors et al., that in estimating the value of a franchise the earning capacity of the franchise was the proper basis to adopt, and that 12 per cent. was a fair basis on which to capitalize the earnings of a market franchise for the purpose of tax assessment.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The meeting of the Retail Butchers' Association of Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday night of last week attended to some important organization business, and then had a big time at an athletic contest.

President George H. Pfaff, of the Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizer Company, has sent out notices calling a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

The Bridgeport, Conn., Retail Butchers'

Association, at its last meeting basted trading stamps. This nuisance has made its re-appearance. A committee was appointed to go over the matter with the Bridgeport Business Men's Association.

The Retail Butchers' Company of Cleveland, O., has decided to at once build a \$10,000 annex to the concern's rendering plant. The following officers for the ensuing year are: President, James Tuck; vice-president, Thomas Bradley; secretary, A. S. Pickering; treasurer, D. S. Kuser; manager, O. L. Mason.

The retail grocers of Chicago have, with the butchers, organized for the purposes stated by David Rosenheim. He says:

"We realize that we must meet the forces of organized labor. The grocers and butchers must keep up with industrial progress. Unorganized, the time might come when we would find ourselves unable to cope with labor conditions that might arise."

The Walla Walla, Wash., butchers have organized an association and elected the following officers: Paul Scholz, president; Monroe Palmer, vice-president; Mat Mooney, recording secretary; P. D. Thorne, financial secretary; Pat Mooney, treasurer; George Isill, guard; A. W. McEe, guide; Chris Augustavo, sergeant-at-arms; C. M. McKinney, business agent. The trustees are Frank Murray, G. W. Jones and W. R. Tomlinson. Delegates to the Trades Council are C. M. McKinney, Mat Mooney and Monroe Palmer.

On the authority of State Organizer Julian Capers, the Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association of Texas will abandon the garnishment bill now before the Legislature of that State. Mr. Capers says:

"In view of the fact that the labor organizations of the State are opposing House joint resolution No. 13, which provides for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to the people at the next general election, making 25 per cent. of current wages subject to garnishment for the necessities of life, Representative Meitzen will be asked to withdraw the same from further consideration of the committee to-morrow morning.

"This measure, having received the indorsement of some labor organizations and many union men personally, it was not known that it would encounter any opposition from that source. The retail merchants will bend their efforts toward the passage of the bill, which has already passed the Senate, exempting them from the payment of an occupation tax, and will take no further steps to procure the submission of the garnishment amendment."

NEW SHOPS.

The Jefferson Beef Company is the new market concern at Camden, N. J., which buys meat by the carload.

Gus Dorman is opening a butcher shop on High street, Muncie, Ind.

Dave Hixson has opened a market at Rossville, Tenn.

The New York meat market will open a branch store at North Front street, Kingston, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

C. F. Bigler now owns James Taylor's meat market at Westfield, N. Y.

Columbus Littlefield has bought T. M. Stevens' market at Danforth, Me.

George Fiske has sold his market premises at Hennis, Mass. It will be used for a bakery.

Glenn B. Reeves, of Newark, N. Y., succeeds Harry E. Boyd in the retail meat business at Rochester.

S. C. Dutcher bought out H. R. Rodgers' meat market at 244 West Fifth street, Oswego, N. Y.

PRESENTED WITH A LOAD OF SILVER.

Most people have to wait for posterity to read upon some tombstones what good things people had to say of them; but Charlie Galbraith is not one of those. He had his past good character and his worth shoved right up to him last Saturday at high noon, when the branch managers and general staff of Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Co. gathered at the company's general Eastern headquarters, 175 Duane street, to tell Mr. General Eastern Superintendent C. C. Galbraith what they thought of him and how they felt towards him during the last sixteen years of their labors. The occasion was the presenting to Mr. Galbraith of a substantial token of their love and esteem upon his voluntary relinquishment of his high employ to go into the field of wireless telegraphy. How big that token of esteem was may be judged by General Eastern Manager Harry Raphael's orders detailing "the small wagon and two men to carry Charlie's present home." For some time before the presentation speech began sad-faced men stood about the spacious general offices in small groups talking. Anyone curious enough to join any of those confabs would hear such expressions as these: "Charlie's as white as you make them," "He's a gentleman and a hustler from away back," "They don't make 'em no better," "He never left a man with a kick comin', never," "The company's losin' somethin' this time," and similar remarks.

A stranger mingling with that crowd and knowing only what his ears picked up here and there would have imagined that a deeply beloved one had died and that these serious men were in a post mortem frame of mind over the loss of a dear friend and comrade. Those men of business felt their loss. The man of the hour was very much alive. He was leaving one field of faithful labor for another. How heavily the parting bore on his heart, his own visage and his affectionate, yea, tender, pathetic speech told. He loved his principals and he had a warm comrade's heart for those about and under him, which they knew well and which they had tried out by the month and the twelve month for nearly a score of years of close daily business relationship.

These sturdy, trusty men had quietly subscribed to the presentation fund, which was represented in the handsome present that had not been unveiled up to the moment of the opening of Dean Plumb's neat presentation speech.

Mr. Galbraith, after over sixteen years with Armour, decided to resign his high post of General Eastern Superintendent of Armour & Co. to join the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company in the American corporation, of which he will be vice-president and treasurer at a substantial salary. Mr. Galbraith's love for Armour & Co. made it so hard for him to get his own consent to part with the company. He felt that the flattering inducements made to him to join the wireless people was an opportunity which he could not well ignore. When he finally decided to make the change the boys got hold of it and began a silent handing in of cash to Jim Stewart, manager of the Armour small stock abattoir in Jersey City, until the exchequer began to look like a sub-treasury deposit vault. The committee went to the Gorham Manufacturing Company and exchanged its shekels for a handsome quartered golden oak case, containing 250 piece of Gorham's best silverware, with the recipient's initials engraved on each piece. The case, or big jewel chest, was an expensive treasure in itself. It was three feet long, one and a half feet high by about the same width, richly metalled at the corners and lined with costly white silk. The top opened and closed at the behest of a magic spring, which locked or unlocked the three lower drawers, as the possessor might wish. On top was a large silver plate, on which was the following inscription:

Presented to
CHARLES C. GALBRAITH,
By His Business Associates of Armour & Co.,
February, 1903.
Justus Et Fidelis.

When Mr. Plumb rose to make the presentation speech there must have been fully 150 managers and staff employees crowded about him and about on top of the tables, desks and what not. With a voice trembling with the deep emotion he felt, the big toastmaster spoke for himself and his fellow-employees and contributors as follows:

"Mr. Galbraith:

"No doubt this gathering is somewhat of a surprise to you, but it is a small one as compared with the surprise you gave us last week. It mildly expresses our feelings to say that we were all filled with regrets and astonishment when we learned last week of your intention to sever your relations with Armour & Co. and seek fame and fortune in other lines—in 'pastures new,' so to speak—because you must know, associations extending over a period of over sixteen or seventeen years are not so easily broken, more particularly when these associations have been always continued without friction, without confusion; and, consequently, you have had the good fortune, Mr. Galbraith, to make us all your friends and well-wishers; so much so, indeed, that I venture to say there is not one among us who does not feel in some way a sense of personal loss in this parting. Yet we are not here to say 'good-bye.' Indeed, no; but, rather, to wish that you may realize all of your liveliest expectations in your new venture.

"Our best wishes will always attend you in your new field, and as a token of our esteem and good will I may say, an earnest of our affection, the branch house managers and their associates wish to present to you this chest of silver. It has been an entirely voluntary offering, which we trust will always serve as a pleasant reminder of the years spent with your friends and well-wishers of Armour & Co."

The applause which seconded the above remarks of the spokesman must have been heard blocks away.

Mr. Galbraith, who was deeply affected, could not respond for the moment. When his emotions were somewhat under control, he said:

"Mr. Plumb and Gentlemen—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this evidence of your esteem. I have always tried to do my duty and to do right. I am glad that you think I succeeded. The hardest job I ever had was to get my own consent to leave Armour & Co. I love the company and always will. I couldn't do otherwise. But it is hard to leave them and you, boys. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate this present. It will always keep my mind on these past years and on you, too. I cherish it, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

At this juncture the General Eastern Manager, Harry Raphael, was called upon. The smooth, silver-tongued "war horse" of Armour & Co. in the East stepped forward and said:

"It is harder to make a speech to you boys than it is to sell a train load of provisions at one shot on 'Change. With these Chauncey Depews about and glib after-dinner speakers like my friend of the National Provisioner, there is not much left for me to say. But no man can say aught but good of Charlie Galbraith. There isn't a cleverer or a straighter man living. I say that after years of close business relationship with him. It is an honor to know such a man and to be here to testify to one's esteem for him. Mr. Galbraith deserves nothing but good, and no one who knows him as I know him and as you know him could wish him anything but success. Like yourselves, I am sorry that Charlie has decided to enter another field, because by so doing Armour & Co. lose a valued man, and we all lose a personal friend from our business circle. We shall all be sending him wireless good wishes for his success and pumping our wireless love over to him at 100 Broadway; and no doubt in some quiet moment, when he feels hungry and the meat and provision questions intrude upon his attention he will feel our wireless sorrow over his departure. There'll be a Galbraith station in each of our wireless hearts, and we hope that Charlie will not forget that fact when he has a moment's respite from electric winks and air currents. This token, or present, here is our monument

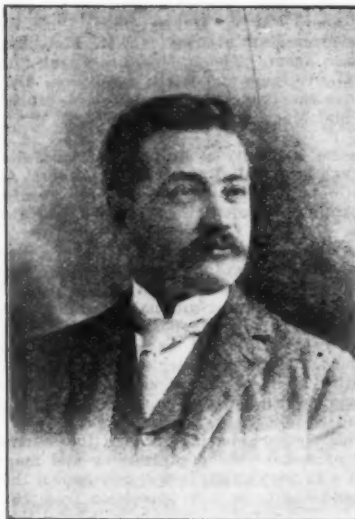
of affection erected in his home to make him think of us sometimes. Charlie, we love you; we hate to see you go; we wish you success."

Mr. Raphael has an oratory of his own, and he fetched down the house. When the cheering had subsided, Col. Hobbs, of the National Provisioner, was requested to say something. He excused himself as follows:

"I am glad to be here—to take notes. I did not expect to make a speech, reserving my say for the next issue."

The excuse would not be accepted. After repeated calls, Col. Hobbs stepped forward, and, among other things, said:

"I thank you for this compliment. It is a public opportunity to pay tribute to the man you also esteem. Mr. Galbraith is a blue-ribbon man from a blue-ribbon concern. The Armour men, are, like the Armour products, good things. In the years that I have known him and came in contact with him, I never knew and I never heard of anyone who could say that he ever knew Charles C. Galbraith to do a mean or a low thing. We are all here to show our regard for one who is a gentleman and every inch a man. That is the way I have found him, and you seem to have found him that way, too. Harry Raphael knows him. He's rubbed business elbows with him close enough to find out. In a sense, each of you branch managers has been a 'stable mate' of Charlie's, and you feel proud of that fact. Mr. Plumb has said that his sixteen years here have been years without harshness or unpleasantness. Can many of you say that much for



so long a time? It is a record to be proud of. I wish, from my standpoint, to testify to his uniform patience and urbanity, and I am glad to know him. Like yourselves, I regret his departure from this connection. With you, I pat him on the back, lift the eye to heaven and say 'God speed you and God bless you, old man.'"

The boys then closed around the recipient, and it would be a sacred and a treasured volume which would hold the kindly heart wishes and nice things that fell upon his ears from the lips of men who are ordinarily serious and not given to light sentiment which a whiff of air blows in and which as lightly goes away. Among those present, the National Provisioner's representative noticed the following:

Head Office, 175 Duane Street: H. Raphael, J. A. Kerr, J. Stewart, Frank W. Mattlage, A. T. Clark, H. A. Griggs, A. F. Barclay, Geo. W. Drew, M. F. Millikan, E. L. Blackman, Wm. Von Baggen, G. J. Block, Ralph Smyth, F. C. Buck, H. J. Deicks, Ora B. Coates, Jas. W. Drew, C. A. Searle, W. C. Peck, G. S. McDougall, P. B. Adams, J. W. Packer, Jr., E. Plump, H. L. McLees, J. W. Bain, E. P. Hinds, W. M. Blackman, Geo. A. Eastwood, W. M. Dodge, J. G. Wood, A. R. Rodway, Bert Cardwell.

Chicago Office: E. Wilson, T. J. Connors.

Newark Branch Office: Jacob Maybaum. Armour Packing Company Westchester Avenue Branch: Max Hirsch, Philip Cross, Wm. H. Holden, Albert Hueffner, Wm. Young, Jr., J. Healy, E. Littlefield, Joseph F. Henry, A. D. Rogers, W. P. Eddy, E. L. Hilliard, T. Sellers.

Armour Packing Company, Jersey City Branch: John Westervelt, A. H. de Aprix, Jr., H. G. Payne, I. Sherman, Wm. C. Wood, James Moran, C. H. Williams, M. C. McLaughlin, Hugh J. Carbon, T. Corydon, A. E. Mehorg.

Armour & Company, Hoboken Branch: Henry Alexander, John H. Blood, Jr., Sidney W. Brussel.

Armour & Company, Ft. Greene Branch: Henry Brussel, Mike Kingsbury, H. C. Crowe, D. M. Gray, P. H. Brown, G. F. Sweeny, Watson C. Payne, H. H. Gleason, F. H. Mason, F. Bauermann, W. Aughton, Frank A. Brusory, S. H. Nichols, C. C. Claggett, Isidor Levy, Sam Gleason, Wm. Baugh.

Armour Packing Company, Williamsburg Branch: Edw. T. Tierney, Wm. W. Garry, Ch. Heinemann, Jos. H. Heinemann, Arthur Wilcott, William Spear, Louis Bernstein, Max Herman, Herman Reiss, W. J. Transon, J. A. Steingester.

Armour Packing Company, South Brooklyn Branch: Charles Herrschaft, C. R. Seaguine, Wm. Scott, A. Newell, G. W. Shields.

Armour & Company, East New York Branch: G. Munz, R. McDonald, H. Johnson, P. Sherwood.

Armour Packing Company, Harlem Branch: M. Sullivan, H. Loeb, Jno. A. Bannon, George Cauley, J. C. Palmer, Max Mandle, A. E. Reed, Nat. Hiller, Sam Roth.

Armour & Company, Manhattan Market Branch: T. H. Graham, G. D. McCormick, Otis M. Tompkins, Sam Brown, Fred Lester, S. H. Brown, A. Moses, R. Drume, W. B. Cragin.

Armour & Company, Gansevoort Market Branch: N. L. Katz, F. Katz, H. Edwards.

Out of Town Managers: Mr. Wm. Baumgartner, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. J. Shotts, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. J. Lyon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. M. H. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. J. Disbrow, Mt. Holly, N. Y.; Mr. R. C. Lowes, Peoria, Ill.

Armour & Company (Sixth street) Jersey City Branch: J. La Roche.

The National Provisioner: Col. John F. Hobbs.

Wm. Baumgartner, the hustling manager at Trenton, N. J., was one of the honored guests. He was a trade builder for 20 years with John Taylor, and he was Mr. Clark's preceptor in business. The boys were glad to see "Billy."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A steer at La Crosse, Wis., objected to being killed. To save himself, he tried to kill butcher Wm. Hall, of that city.

A savage hog came near putting an end to the meat market career of F. X. Hammis, a butcher, at Coleman, near Pound, Wis. He mangled the marketman frightfully.

Isaac Whiffen's Sons Company, of Utica, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in meats; capital \$65,000. Directors: G. I. Whiffen, B. A. Whiffen and E. U. Whiffen, of Utica.

J. R. Davis, of Florida, advocates the inauguration of a pork-packing plant at Bartow "for the benefit of the people of Polk County," Florida.

Nelson Morris & Co. will soon build a large branch house at Ridgeway, Pa. It will be a distributing plant for Du Bois, Punxsutawney and nearby towns.

Wm. Girard is about to erect a sausage factory at Madisonville, Ky. He will turn out bologna, Weinerwurst and such goods.

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